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THE RACE POSTPONED.

ROUGH WEATHER ON THE LAKE THE CAUSE.

SARATOGA TURNING OUT—IMMENSE CONCOURSE TO WITNESS THE CONTEST—COLORS OF THE CREWS WORN EVERYWHERE—LONG HOURS OF WAITING—GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE PLEASURE-SEEKERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 16.—With the earliest sound of morning, with the cock's shrill clarion, and the jangling bells of the baker, with the hideous horn of the umbrella mender, and the screech of every vender who does his perambulatings, the agony of the boat race commenced to agitate the brains of Saratogians. Those who had been brave, and had witnessed Wednesday's race, had crowed so extensively over the indifferent and the lazy that all were apparently fired with boundless enthusiasm, and all were determined to see the great race at all hazards, and in spite of the many disagreeables which must be borne by those who venture into great crowds. Wives who had been coaxed by their husbands into apparent acquiescence with their plans for staying at home and being comfortable, were in revolt, and long before the breakfast hour informed their liege lords that they meant to go if they had to walk. Of course a determined avowal of this nature could have but one result. Their spouses rushed out frantically into the village, and threw themselves metaphorically at the feet of the livery-stable men. To the honor of those gentlemen it must be owned that they were moderate. Instances have been given of $50, $60, even $70 paid for a carriage and team, and without doubt these cases are genuine records; but they are exceptions, isolated facts, and in almost every one of these instances the offenders were speculators, who brought in teams from neighboring places to supply the immense demand which the occasion had called forth. For the benefit of future historians, a livery man connected with the Clarendon made inquiries into this matter, and discovered that teams had come from Albany, Troy, Ballston Spa, and minor places. Long before the breakfast hour of the earliest birds had arrived the streets of Saratoga had been crowded with farm-wagons, brick carts—in fact, every species of vehicle going on four wheels. Planks were roughly nailed across, and rugs of every description were thrown over them to soften the agony of the jolting. Some of them came from points sixteen and seventeen miles away from the springs, and commenced making trips to the lake as early as 8 o'clock. It was hinted round that Bergh's object, in coming to the Clarendon was rather to prevent any inhuman working of horses than to see the race. All the agriculturists, however, were not so greedy to make money, for one sturdy farmer who had come in to market with a load of spinach, potatoes, and huge radishes, had two blooming daughters seated on the greens. When frantic fathers and husbands plunged at him with open pockets to hire his team the man struck an attitude on the front of the wagon, and raising his whip in air, declared that it "wan't no use whatsomever; that his girls had helped to raise that there garden sass, and they were agoing to see the race if them horses didn't drop dead," which observation was backed up by the blooming daughters, who, throwing back their curls, said: "Yes, we're going to see that race, and our team is not for hire." Gallantry forbade any further struggle to engage it, and the vegetables were handed out by the trio without any more obstructions.

The arrivals at the hotels continued steadily without the least falling off, but of late the visitors have been for the most part either college men or gentlemen without incumbrances—in other words, without ladies. The piazzas, the reception-rooms, the bars, the billiard-rooms, overflowed with a human tide that ebbed and flowed unceasingly and causelessly. The talk everywhere was about the race. Occasionally some one of the oldsters would allude to the meeting of the silk-stocking democracy that had taken place on Wednesday, but the subject would not stick. Their friends and companions would reply, "What you say about Sam Tilden is true; but what do you think about the chances of the Columbians?" This would lead to interminable discussion, because every one is interested and every one held opposite opinions. As these had seldom any basis of facts, discussion was reduced to a statement of differences. When men differ on such material points as the chances of a boat-race, there is but one way of behaving, and that is by backing one's opinion with one's money. The keen desire felt by every one to prevent any pool-selling did not interfere with quiet bets among friends. Accordingly, money was put up in quite a lively fashion. Private pools were also in vogue, conducted in this fashion. Nine friends would get together, put up $5 apiece, and then draw for choice. The one who drew first would name his fancy, the second his, and so on until the unfortunate last man had had Hobson's choice. Besides these pools, there were side bets without number; bets that Harvard would beat Wesleyan, that Columbia would beat Yale, that Williams would not be last, and so on. There were odds invariably given by the backers of Yale and Wesleyan; not very much truly, but enough to show that they were considered the best crews. Trinity had some backers, as it was known that the crew were very powerful men, and that none of them had suffered in any way from illness. The same thing was notorious about Columbia; but, though very much liked, they were not considered quite as good as Wesleyan and Yale. They were third favorites. Harvard was seldom backed, save by those who sported Magenta colors, and who deemed themselves bound in honor to stand by them. The others were hardly named. Even Princeton, in spite of the victory of their freshmen crew, found no one bold enough to back with money any hope of their victory.

While the wagons and the indescribable vehicles generally had started at all hours, the departure of the grand caravan of the sculls was delayed until 2 o'clock. All the hotel-keepers had been considerate enough to change the hours of dinner to 1:30 P. M., so that every body might imitate Gen. Scott, and snatch a hasty plate of soup before starting on the road. Each hotel seemed to vie with the other in the number and style of the turnouts. Many of the ladies were dressed in the colors of the colleges which they liked best. The whips were all adorned with emblematic ribbons, and the horses heads had similar decorations. It was one of those occasions, somewhat rare, when every one takes pains to let others know what his real opinions are. The young gentleman for example whose head attire was completely wrapped up and enveloped in ribbons, [illegible] he was a monstrous marvel of blue silk, and whose button-hole had a huge rosette of blue ribbon, evidently desired that all should know him as a favorer of Yale. Similarly, the young lady who had on a blue and white striped silk skirt and a blue and white jacket, with a blue hat, surmounted by white plumes, meant the whole world to know that, of all the colleges, Columbia was to her the dearest and the nearest. The fair sex, for the most part, were for Columbia first, and then Harvard, the popularity of Yale having greatly declined in consequence of a reported speech of the Captain. Cook was rumored to have said that if Yale couldn't win, Harvard shouldn't, for he would run into their boat and smash them. This most ridiculous lie was very gravely circulated, and believed by many, though on its face it bore the mint mark of its coinage in some heated brain. Cook is so good a Captain, so redoubtable an oar and coach, that I fear those who began by admiring him have come to hate him, and an element of personality has been introduced with the struggle which is most unjust to that gentleman. He has done his best for his college, perhaps more ardently than others, but that is all; and the great success of Yale, though it may make her redoubted, ought not to make her disliked, as otherwise the college contests will be more prejudicial than profitable to the men.

These canards, however, have had their influence, and many young ladies who were wearing the light-blue dropped it, and to-day wore the magenta of Harvard, or the blue-and-white of Columbia.

Though the employes of the Saratoga Rowing Association were busy watering the road all day long, the passage of vehicles was so sustained and incessant, that there was some dust, to the great annoyance of the pedestrians, who numbered several thousands. The brick-wagons were the occasion of countless rows, for they jolted so frightfully that every little while a passenger would give forth a doleful cry and jump off, swearing he would rather walk. Then the driver would jump off and demand pay, which was given according to the passenger's strength and lust for combat. Some would not pay, and fought; others paid; but it was all fun and jollity to the people in the carriages, who reckoned these little distractions as part of the performance. As no blood, even from the nose, was seen to flow in any of the battles, the feeling of amusement was very natural; nor could any one help seeing these little unpleasantnesses, for the throng of carriages after 2 o'clock was so great that no one could go faster than a walk, and this sort of thing lasted for hours; for on arriving at Moon's the word was passed along that the race was postponed for two hours, and the carriages were coming, coming, coming, all the time until a few minutes before the race.

The experience of the previous race had shown that the accommodations of the grand stand, even though they had been doubled within the week, were still inadequate, and thousands accordingly made other arrangements. The grand stand was built beyond the boat-house occupied by the Williams crew, along the slope of the bank, in a series of tiers, nine in number, with a total length of 900 feet. It terminated at a little promontory, putting out into the lake, where Police were stationed to prevent any one from passing who was not in possession of the coveted yellow tickets. These admitted to the collegiate stand, appropriated entirely to the college boys and their fair friends. Beyond this there was no passing. Nothing, indeed, but water.

The view from the lake was extremely interesting. Seated in a boat pulled by one of the blue-and-white boys, the writer leisurely surveyed the scene, careless of the comments of the collegians upon the rower's style of feathering, getting back, recovering, &c. The tiers of seats, largely occupied by ladies, whose usual brilliancy of toilet had been increased by their partialities and personal interests in the coming contest, presented a mass of varied color far more intense than ever did any parterre of the largest European opera-house. The collegiate stand was even more glowing with all the hues of the rainbow, the hats of the gentlemen here, assisting. Above these stands the heights of the bluff appeared black with carriages, wedged together into a compact mass. Below, wherever the slopes were not too deeply grown with trees and brushwood, they were thickly occupied by lookers on, who lay in the most comfortable postures, without special regard to appearance. In the garden of Interlacken there were hundreds of chairs which had done duty in the previous race, each one occupied by a lady guest of Congress Hall, and beside her was a sprawling cavalier.

From this place clear to Moon's, the whole green slope was covered with people, gentlemen for the most part, but some ladies were visible here also; and on the other side of Interlacken, in the land belonging to young Moon, of the Lake House, there were many hundreds who had by no means the worst position.

All around the dock at the foot of Morris Hill, there were hundreds also, who were there for the finish, and wandered about the gardens comfortably. Along the road, between the two Ramsdill cottages, there were carriages posted, which perhaps, had the best place of all. On the other side of the lake, the eastern, not a soul was visible. All the animation, the life, the color, the gayety, were confined to the western shore.

About 4:30 o'clock the band arrived and began discoursing those sweet strains of "Robin Adair," which the church people of America have very sensibly appropriated for religious purposes, as the hymn music for "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The people knew they had to wait, and therefore preserved their souls in patience cheerfully. The ladies chatted gaily, and looked at everybody through their opera glasses. The gentlemen shouted complimentary remarks, or otherwise, to all the occupants of passing boats. These rowers knew they were before stern critics, and, therefore, did their best, putting on a tremendous amount of style, feathering with grace, and sending the oars through the water with a snap, but the College boys were inexorable, and made the most damaging remarks without the least pity.

A faint boom made itself heard about 5:30 o'clock, but, the wind being westerly, the sound was only just audible, and the fact would have been doubted had it not been for the curling wreaths of smoke that rose among the trees on the height above Columbia's boat-house. In a moment or two the shells of Wesleyan and Dartmouth were seen leaving their boat-houses for the rendezvous near the starting place—one, the latter, close to the collegiate stand, the former on the other side of the lake, nearly opposite. There was some considerable comment on this, as the long pull up to the ground would be likely to pump them. The Harvards had their boat taken up the night before to their friends' the Columbias, like sensible men, who were determined to leave nothing forgotten or undone that might help them to victory. After Wesleyan came the shells of Williams out of the same boat-house, for their inn was entirely besieged by the crowds around Moon's.

Just at this critical time, when all were absorbed watching the play of oars of the Williams crew, there was a capsize on the route assigned to the Saratoga Association Committee. This was densely crowded, and one man on the very verge was shoved into the water by the pressure of the men behind. This little incident restored the spectators to their previous gayety, which the sight of the shells going up to the start had rather taken away, and there were shrieks of laughter as the luckless one was hoisted into a boat, all dripping and disconsolate.

There were no more shells visible, so it was to be supposed that all the remainder had taken the precaution to have their boats in good time near the rendezvous. The signal man assumed his position in the judges' float, and fell into a highly nautical pose, which did him great credit.

And now all the boats on the lake apparently came and posted themselves on the water in front of the reporters' float, to their great discomfiture.

The position of the boats at starting was, first, Trinity; second, Princeton; third, Cornell; fourth, Yale; fifth, Harvard; sixth, Wesleyan; seventh, Columbia; eighth, Dartmouth; ninth, Williams. No. 1 was the inside or western bank of the lake, on the side where all the stands were. This was the good side, as the water had been quite rough on the eastern bank, the white caps being easily perceptible in the early part of the afternoon. The wind was now down and the water very smooth, and a little impatience began to manifest itself in the crowd. The opera-glasses showed only the two steam-boats, but not a single scull, and there began to be a doubt as to the race being rowed at all. It wanted now only three minutes to 7, and the wind was rising visibly.

Suddenly the cruel fact burst upon the unhappy spectators that the two steam-boats containing the judges and the press were coming on as hard as steam could bring them to the finish, but without the boats. There could no longer be any doubt, and there was an immediate stampede for home. Many people fell on the slippery plank of the foot-path to the grand stands, and the jostling, shrieks, and confusion were terrible.

Men without ladies boldly plunged into the mud and scaled the bluff by Frank Leslie's, rushing through his garden like a herd of wild boars. They then burst through the entangled whirlpool of starting carriages, that reached from the Lake House to Moon's, in one tremendous stretch of confusion. Hordes started back, plunging and kicking as the avalanche came on them, and there were no less than seven upsets.

Luckily there could be no runaways, for the jam was too great, and there were no serious injuries, but there was enough unpleasantness to make people declare solemnly that they would never come again—a declaration often made, but seldom kept. The fact is there were no less than 25,000 people present, and as there was but one road the crush was inevitable. There was much rough language about the postponement, but it was unavoidable, and the better class of visitors are perfectly satisfied that all was done for the best. The race is postponed to Friday at 5 P. M.

JAY COOKE & CO.

EXAMINATION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE FIRM.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Before Register Mason to-day the examination of the affairs of Jay Cooke & Co., bankrupts, by counsel for the creditors, was begun. Jay Cooke was first examined. He referred counsel to the books of the firm for most of the information they desired. Mr. Fahnestock, senior partner of the firm, resident in New York, said at the time of the suspension of the firm, Jay Cooke & Co. were indebted to Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. The latter firm held no collaterals to secure their indebtedness. Jay Cooke & Co. were solvent on Sept. 17, and were insolvent on Sept. 18, caused by inability to raise funds to meet the demands. The chief cause was the advances made to the Northern Pacific Railroad. All these advances were made by the advice of Jay Cooke. Witness frequently objected to this class of investments. No proposition was ever made by the firm to exchange Northern Pacific Railroad bonds for real estate. The Philadelphia house was largely indebted to the New-York house. Witness also remonstrated against this. All the houses stopped simultaneously. The examination will be resumed on Friday.

TERRIBLE STORM.

DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE IN LOWELL—DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

LOWELL, Mass., July 16.—A thunder-storm and hurricane passed over this city between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M., demolishing chimneys and flooding the streets and cellars. The damage to buildings was immense. The steeple of the First Congregational Church, in Merrimack street, was blown completely off, fell on an adjoining block, and badly shattered the roofs of houses. Part of the roof of the Shattuck Street Universalist Church was blown into the street. A large tree in Saint Anne's Churchyard was blown down, demolishing a fence in front of the church. The Branch Street Church, a wooden structure, was left in ruins. The dome of the locomotive-house of the Boston, Lowell and Nashua Railroad was carried away. The high brick chimney of the Davis & Melendey saw-mill was blown down. Lightning struck the stable of Mr. H. P. Morse, in Merrimack street, shattering the roof. It also struck McLoughlin's Opera-house, in Market street. Hundreds of trees were either partially or totally demolished. Chimneys were torn to pieces and other damage done to an extent which it is impossible to ascertain at the present time. The storm is the worst that Lowell has experienced for upward of twenty-five years.

IOWA.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

McGREGOR, Iowa, July 16.—Hon. Henry O. Pratt has been renominated for Congress from the Fourth District of Iowa.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, July 16.—In the Anti-Monopolist Convention E. N. Gates, of Jasper County, was nominated for Congress.

INDIANA POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANA, July 16.—In the Fifth Congressional District Convention, held at Cambridge City to-day, Hon. B. F. Claypool was nominated as the successor of J. M. Wilson. Forty-eight ballots were taken. Mr. Wilson was not a candidate. Hon. Morton C. Hunter, of the Eighth District, was nominated for re-election to-day. Collettee, of Vermillion County, received 18 votes in the convention, but he was not a candidate.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A YOUNG BADY.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 16.—A young lady named Ruth Van Etten, from Auburn, N. Y., was killed at Watkins' Glen, to-day, by falling down a precipice near the entrance. She lost her footing and slipped through between the lower rail of the railing and the ground. She fell a distance of ninety-five feet, and was almost literally dashed to pieces. She was with an excursion party from Auburn, and was about twenty-five years of age.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. ALBERT GRANT UNSEATED—THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS—THE INDEPENDENCE OF ROUMANIA.

LONDON, July 16.—Mr. Albert Grant, Liberal-Conservative member of the House of Commons for Kidderminster, has been unseated for corrupt practices in his electoral canvass.

It is said that the Brussels Congress on International law, after the formal opening and organization, will appoint committees and suspend general sittings.

The Governments of Austria and Russia have agreed to open negotiations with the Sublime Porte looking to the recognition of the independence of Roumania by Turkey.

THE LIVERPOOL JULY MEETING FOR THE LIVERPOOL CUP RACE.

LONDON, July 16.—The Liverpool July meeting commenced yesterday. The race for the Liverpool cup was won by Mr. I'Anson's b. c. Blantyre, by Venturer, out of Bonny Bell, three years old. Mr. E. Duke's b. c. Selsea Bill, by Exchequer, out of Southern Cross, three years old, came in second, and Mr. T. Golby's br. m. Restless, by Orest, out of Lady Middleton, by Surplice, five years old, third.

There were thirteen starters. The last betting was five to two against Blanktyre, twelve to one against Selsea Bill, and twelve to one against Restless.

GLADSTONE WITHDRAWS HIS OPPOSITION TO THE PUBLIC WORSHIP BILL.

LONDON, July 16.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Gladstone withdrew his resolution against the Public Worship Regulation bill, in consideration of the unanimity of the vote in its favor on its second reading.

AWARD TO THE SALVORS OF THE AMERIQUE.

LONDON, July 16.—The Admiralty Court has awarded the owner sof the steamer Spray $77,000; the E. T. Barry, $70,000, and the Auburn, $2,500, salvage, for towing into port the abandoned French steam-ship Amerique.

John Lawrence Toole, the comedian, sailed for New-York, to-day, in the White Star steam-ship Republic.

STEAMER ARRIVAL.

MOVILLE, July 16.—Anchor Line steamer Europa, from New-York July 4, for Glasgow, arrived here to-day.

FRANCE.

A PROPOSITION FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF A SENATE CHAMBER.

LONDON, July 16.—The *Times'* special dispatch from Paris says M. Pages-Duport, a Monarchist Deputy from the Department of Lot, has given notice of an amendment to the bill reported from the Committee of Thirty by M. Ventavon, yesterday, providing that the Senate shall consist of 100 members, to be nominated by President MacMahon, and 130 members of the Assembly, to be selected by the Deputies from separate departments; that the Cardinals, Marshals, and Admirals, shall be Senators *ex officio*; that the first Senate shall sit three years, and the next six or more, according to the decision of the Assembly; that the President of the Senate shall become Provisional President of the Republic in the event of a vacancy occurring between the adjournment of the present Assembly and the meeting of the next one, and that the President of the Republic shall be empowered to dissolve the Assembly with the approval of the Senate.

M. MAGNE TENDERS HIS RESIGNATION.

PARIS, July 16.—As was expected after the defeat of his plans by the Assembly, M. Magne, Minister of France, has tendered his resignation to President McMahon. M. Magne will continue in office until his successor is appointed.

SPAIN.

SOMETHING NEW IN WARFARE—CARLIST TACTICS.

MADRID, July 16.—The Carlists have ordered one Republican prisoner to be shot for every shell fired by the Government fleet off Bilbao.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, July 16.—The Carlists abandoned the siege of Puycerda after suffering the repulse of a second assault.

The Carlists besieging Cuenca have occupied houses in the suburbs of the city. Reinforcements for the besieged Republicans have arrived from Madrid, and the city is being energetically defended.

Marshal Serrano has deferred his trip to Lagranja until the Carlists have been driven from Cuenca.

GERMANY.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF BISMARCK.

LONDON, July 16.—The various accounts of the attempt to assassinate Prince Bismarck agree that the escape of the Chancellor with so slight injury was miraculous, as his hand was touching his hat when he was wounded. His coachman, fearing a second shot, struck Kullman across the face. A number of policemen have been sent to Kissingen to protect Prince Bismarck from a repetition of the attack, evidence having been discovered of a conspiracy to take his life.

AUSTRIA.

ILLNESS OF THE EX-KING OF HANOVER.

VIENNA, July 16.—Ex-King George of Hanover is lying dangerously ill in this city.

BELGIUM.

THE CONGRESS ON INTERNATIONAL LAW.

BRUSSELS, July 16.—Baron Jomini, the Russian representative in the Congress on International Law, will probably be chosen President.

TURKEY.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN THE SUBURBS OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 16.—An extensive conflagration is raging in Galata, one of the suburbs of this city. Many buildings have been burned.

THE LEVANT TIMES AGAIN SUSPENDED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 16.—The *Levant Times* has been suspended again for publishing a calumniatory statement in relation to a dignitary.

CUBA.

SICKNESS IN HAVANA—OPERATIONS AGAINST THE INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, July 16.—Many fatal cases of vomito have occurred in the shipping and some in the city. Small-pox is also prevalent.

The following are extracts from the semi-monthly official report of the campaign:

"In the Eastern Department a small column of Spanish troops operating in the hills near Manzanillo discovered a camp of the enemy and attacked them, killing six insurgents."

"A band of insurgents, numbering 600, was discovered near Banes, and a column of infantry, artillery, and flying guerillas went from Holguin in pursuit."

"In the Central Department a small force of Spanish guerillas encountered the insurgents near San Miguel, in Nuevitas. A battalion was sent out to help the guerillas, but failed to encounter the enemy."

A convoy from Puerto Principe, bound for San Antonio, Camugero, was attacked by the insurgents in force. The convoy lost four officers and seventy-seven men killed and wounded. The loss of the insurgents was also considerable.

ARKANSAS.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—EXECUTION OF A DESPERADO—HIS EXECUTIONER MORTALLY WOUNDED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 16.—The Constitutional Convention was engaged to-day in the adoption of rules.

Two men, named Burlison and Rossin, quarreled in Prairie County on Thursday, and the former was stabbed and killed by the latter. Soon after some unknown person shot and killed Rossin.

On the 13th of last March, Side Wallace, the Johnson County desperado, was hung at Clarksville. Wallace being highly connected, the execution created great excitement at the time, and vengeance was threatened by his friends against all engaged in it. Deputy Sheriff Kline conducted the execution. Yesterday morning Kline left this city for Clarksville, accompanied by a young man named Banks. Reaching the depot at Clarksville, they started on foot for the town, and were fired upon from the roadside by some unknown person. Kline was mortally, and young Banks slightly wounded. One Robinson, cousin of Side Wallace, was arrested, and identified as the party who did the shooting.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The following are the amounts of insurance on property destroyed in the great fire at Oshkosh, Wis., as given in the different agencies: In Wisconsin companies, $30,600; in other companies, mostly Eastern, $732,960. The aggregate loss is now given at $800,000 in round numbers. The number of business houses destroyed is about 100 and of residences 500.

LOCAL FIRES.

A fire broke out at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the three-story wooden building, No. 160 Myrtle avenue, occupied by Mrs. Edwards as a stove and house-furnishing store. It originated in the basement through the ignition of some coal-tar, paint, and benzine, which was used for japanning purposes. Owning to the inflammable nature of the contents, the flames spread with great rapidity, and it was utterly impossible to save any of the property. The fire had gained considerable headway before the arrival of the firemen, but by their well directed efforts it was soon got under complete control, not however before it had entirely destroyed the building and extended to the adjoining house, No. 158, used by Mr. Bland as a furniture warehouse. The following are the losses: Mrs. Edwards, $3,000, insured for $1,700 in the Mechanics' Insurance Company; Mr. W. C. O'Neil, who occupied the second floor as a furnishing establishment, $500, no insurance; Mr. C. Bradley, owner of the building, $2,500, fully insured. Mr. Bland's stock was damaged principally by water to the extent of $1,000, and the loss on the building is estimated at $500. A large number of low wooden structures adjoin the burned building in the rear, but the efforts of the firemen fortunately prevented the flames extending in that direction.

The three-story brick building in the rear of No. 78 Grand street, Brooklyn, owned by Henry McCadden, and occupied by John Connolly as a vinegar factory, caught fire from some unknown source at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and in spite of the persistent efforts of the firemen to extinguish the flames was damaged to the extent of $500, which is covered by a policy for $7,500 in the Williamsburg Insurance Company. The loss on the stock and machinery of John Connolly is estimated at $1,500, which is partially covered by insurance.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the cellar of the five-story brick building No. 856 First avenue, the first floor of which is occupied by Charles Wolf as a bakery, and Gustave Kretschmar as a cigar store. Wolf's stock was damaged to the extent of $300; insured for $1,500 in the Germania Company. Kretschmar's loss is $400; insured in the Relief for $1,000, and in the Metropolitan for $500. Damage to building, $250.

John Cheatham's saloon, in Orange, N. J., caught fire from a defective flue about noon yesterday, and was damaged to the extent of $3,500; insured for $2,000.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 17—1 A. M.—*For New-England and the Middle States, generally clear weather and lower temperature will prevail in the interior, and light rains near the coast, with north-west to south-west winds, and rising barometer.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	75°	75°	3:30 P. M.	80°	86°
6 A. M.	76°	76°	6 P. M.	79°	82°
9 A. M.	76°	82°	9 P. M.	76°	78°
12 M.	80°	90°	12 P. M.	74°	72°

Average temperature yesterday........80⅛°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year........77°

ATTEMPT TO WRECK AND ROB A TRAIN.

UTICA, N. Y., July 16.—A special dispatch to the Utica *Herald*, from Fort Plain, says an attempt was made this morning to wreck and rob the pay-car of the New-York Central Railroad. Paymaster Reed left Albany with some $50,000 and a force of six men. The would-be robbers had placed obstructions on the track at a secluded place, well chosen for such a crime, near a piece of woods. The work train came along and discovered the obstructions in time to flag the pay-car. Later information states that the work train, after removing the obstructions, left a man secreted to watch the track. Soon he saw two men come out of the bushes and place a huge tie across the up track. He started after them and they ran. The Superintendent was soon on the spot, and the pay-car was stopped. The men gave chase, but failed to catch the rascals.

COUNCIL OF AMERICAN HEBREWS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16.—At the Council of American Hebrews to-day the Committee on Theological Institute reported laws for the organization and government of an institution of learning to be styled the Hebrew Union College, to be permanently located in Cincinnati. The following were elected officers of the board: President, M. Loth; Vice President, Julius Freeberg; Secretary, Lyman Levi; Treasurer, M. Hellman. The council adjourned to-night to meet next year in Buffalo.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY DECISION.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 16.—A suit at law which involved a large sum has just been decided in this judicial district. It arose from a sale of coal lands made by the late John Arnot, of this city, to the Erie Railway Company, about 1865, which were paid for by bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company, guaranteed by the Erie Railway. The executors of Mr. Arnot were obliged to bring suit against the company for the payment of the bonds and the interest. It was tried here last February Circuit Court, before Hon. Edwin Countryman, a jury being waived, John Murdoch, of this city, appearing for the plaintiffs, and W. W. MacFarland of New-York City, for the Erie Company. The argument was a written one, and the Justice reserved his decision. It was rendered on the 14th instant, in favor of plaintiffs, the sum being a little less than $97,000. A levy was made on the company's property in this city, on Tuesday night, a passenger train being seized, but permitted to proceed when enough to satisfy was found. Should this decision be affirmed by a higher court it will sustain the legality of guarantees by the Erie Company of $5,000,000 of Boston, Hartford and Erie bonds and a large amount of accrued interest.

THE DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 16.—At the meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade to-day the room was completely filled, and every seat occupied. President W. H. Howland took the chair. He spoke of the subjects which would probably come before the board for discussion, naming as one of the most important, the proposed Reciprocity Treaty. He deprecated hasty judgment, and said that the enlargement of the Welland and Coughnawaga Canals was part of the compact made at the time of the confederation, and, therefore, it could not be said that this advantage was given solely for the purposes of the treaty. He, however, objected to some of the proposals, and especially to the portions of the treaty relating to the fisheries, and urged that the arbitrators to affix their money value sholud go on without delay, and be wholly independent of any proposals made under the contemplated treaty.

On motion it was resolved that a discussion of the Reciprocity Treaty will not take place till general matters are disposed of. The subject of treaty returns between Canada and the West Indies, and the mining, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the maritime provinces were taken up and shelved without remark. The Bay Verte Canal was the next subject, when the President of the St. John board offered the following resolution, which was carried unanimously: That this board reaffirms its previously expressed opinion in respect of the great importance of this work, and is of the opinion that it should be proceeded with without delay. The question of the bankruptcy law was then discussed. A resolution was offered by Mr. Darling, of Montreal, to reappoint the committee of last year to take into consideration the alteration in said law proposed by the Minister of Justice, and not suggested or approved by any of the boards of trade. Hon. Thomas R. Jones, of St. John, seconded the resolution. The President and Executive Council were authorized to appoint one or more delegates to attend the meeting of the English Chambers of Commerce at Newcastle-on-Tyne in September. The Reciprocity Treaty was made the order of the day for Saturday, and the board adjourned until that day.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $364,660.

Walter Lenox died yesterday in Washington, aged fifty-seven years. He was formerly a prominent citizen, and in 1850 succeeded W. W. Seaton as Mayor.

Mark Jordan, of Providence, R. I., aged nineteen, attempted to jump upon a moving freight train, last evening, but fell between the cars and was killed.

Charles Griffin, of West Hartford, Conn., fell into the river at Middle Haddam, yesterday, while attempting to get upon an excursion boat, and was drowned.

At Belfast, Me., on Wednesday, two small boys, Edwin Keane and Russell Howard, attempted to cross the river in a dry-goods box, which capsized. Keane was rescued, but Howard was drowned.

The steamer Druid, with Governor General and Lady Dufferin and suite, arrived at Quebec on Wednesday night. They will proceed to Montreal on Monday, from whence they purpose making an extended tour in the western provinces.

The Cleveland *Leader* will publish to-day an article denying, upon the authority of Gen. Garfield, the story that his private secretary has been paid on the rolls of the House of Representatives without performing any public duty.

NATIONAL CHESS CONGRESS.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 16.—The third national Chess Congress and Tournament held its closing meeting this evening. The following officers were elected: James A. Congdon, of Philadelphia, President; William W. Curran, of Chicago, First Vice President; D. M. Martinez, of Texas, Second Vice President; J. Robert, of Philadelphia, Secretary; J. G. Whiteman, of Philadelphia, Treasurer. The American Chess Association, at a previous meeting, adopted a constitution, by-laws, and rules of play. The score at the end of the tournament stood: Mackenzie, 8½ games; Hosmer, 8; Judd, 7; Bock, 4; Congdon, 1½; Perrin, 1. Mackenzie won the first prize, $225; Hosmer, the second, $150; Judd, the third, $75.

CHICAGO THANKFULLY DECLINES ASSISTANCE FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 16.—Mayor Cobb has received the following answer to his dispatch offering relief to Chicago:

To his Honor, Samuel C. Cobb, Mayor of Boston:

The people of Chicago will always remember and be grateful for the kind feelings, and kinder acts of Boston and her citizens. The fire of Tuesday causes no suffering beyond our means to relieve, or that would justify the acceptance of aid from abroad. The damage to property is greater in appearance than in reality. There has been no serious injury to any important interest. It is probable that a thorough revision of the fire ordinances and reorganization of the Fire Department will prevent such fires hereafter.

Accept our thanks for your sympathy and friendly offer of assistance.

H. D. COLVIN, Mayor of Chicago.

ABDUCTION BY CIRCUS PERFORMERS.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 16.—On Monday last the Oriental Circus exhibted at Nicholson, Wyoming County, and after it had left there a Mrs. Robinson discovered that her two daughters, aged twelve and fourteen years, who had gone to the show, were missing. On Wednesday Mrs Robinson caught up with the Circus at Dunmore, in this county, where it was exhibiting, and inquired for her children. She was almost crazed by anxiety. To her horror she learned that the men who had abducted her daughter had been discharged the day before, and no one knew whither they had gone. The police of Scranton were informed, and are tracking the miscreants.

SEQUEL TO THE CHERRY-STREET TRAGEDY.

Mortimer Moynahan, who, as the readers of THE TIMES will remember, was found in a prostrate condition on Saturday last, in Cherry street, where his wife lay dead in the next room, is still at Bellevue Hospital. He is now undoubtedly insane, and it is thought that he will have to be sent to the asylum. Yesterday and the day before he was very violent, and the physicians were compelled to have him subjected to the restraint of the straight jacket, Last night he was much quieter, and ate with apparent relish.

WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

CINCINNATI, O., July 16.—John Kaiser, a shoe-maker, at Franklin, O., ended a four weeks' drunken spree last night, by shooting his wife and instantly killing her. Then putting the pistol to his own head he fired twice, causing death immediately.

FORGED NOTES OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

Brown Brothers & Co. have received a telegram from the National Bank of Scotland, London, saying:

"Forged circular notes, purporting to be issued from this office, are afloat. Caution in cashing and identification necessary."

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE BRITISH CAPITAL.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE—HOME RULE DEBATE—THE QUEEN'S SUMMER RESIDENCE—THE DRAMA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 4, 1874.

Last evening Lord Derby gave some important explanations in the House of Lords as to the course to be taken by this country with regard to the conference of representatives of various powers on the laws of war, which is shortly to be held in Brussels. The idea of the conference was first started by a French gentleman who had been the chief promoter of the Geneva Convention, respecting the treatment of the sick and wounded, and it was supposed that the object was merely to consider whether some similar humane regulations could not also be agreed upon with respect to prisoners of war. When, however, the Czar was over here lately, it was suddenly announced that the matter had been brought under his notice, and that he had warmly espoused the project of a conference, and wished it to be held under the especial patronage of Russia, and to embrace all the usages of war. This immediately excited general suspicion, and it was feared that England might be drawn into a trap where she would be stripped of all the advantages of her maritime superiority. In answer to a question last night, Lord Derby endeavored to allay these apprehensions. The English Government, he said, would accept the invitation to send a representative to the conference because other powers were to be represented there; but their representative would be a simple delegate, who would join in the discussion and report the decisions, and not a plenipotentiary authorized to commit his Government on any point. Moreover, he added, the Government had "not assumed an attitude of confident expectation or belief that any great result would come from the conference," and intended to make their acceptance of the invitation depend upon a distinct understanding that there was to be no discussion of the rights and obligations of belligerents, and that no new responsibilities or engagements of any kind would be imposed in regard to general principles. I may mention in regard to the existing rules for the treatment of prisoners of war, that a very interesting and useful manual has just been published by Mr. Sutherland Edwards, who was one of the *Times'* correspondents in the Franco-German war. It is entitled, *The Germans in France: Notes on the Method and Conduct of the Invasion, the Relations between Invaders and Wounded, and the Modern Usages of War;* and contains a good deal of curious anecdote and valuable information.

IRISH HOME RULE.

The Irish Home Rule debate took place in the House of Commons on Tuesday and Thursday nights, and has certainly not helped the Home Rulers. Damp fire-works are dismal wares, and the fire-works which Mr. Butt and his friends had provided for the occasion were undoubtedly very damp indeed. The object of the Home Rulers was to get an independent Parliament for Ireland, and the effect of the exhibition which they made of themselves was clearly to prove how utterly incapable they were of supplying the materials of a rational and practical Legislature. Mr. Butt professed to be exceedingly candid in his statement of what was asked for. Irish affairs were to be relegated exclusively to an Irish Parliament. Irish members were to leave Scotch and English members to settle Scotch and English affairs by themselves; and only imperial affairs were to be dealt with by the members of the three countries in unison. No attempt was made, however, by Mr. Butt or any of his friends to define exactly what was to be considered a local and what an imperial question—which is the real difficulty of the case. Besides, where are the members for these two Parliaments to come from? As it is, Ireland finds it impossible to get a sufficient number of capable men to represent her in one House. "Irish members" has long been a term of ridicule and reproach—a synonym for an ignorant, impudent, and too often corrupt adventurer. If the present demand is thus more than the country can decently meet, what is the chance of finding members for a couple of Houses—one for local and one for imperial affairs? The theatrical passion of the Home Rulers, their wild language and illogical ideas, are in themselves a sufficient answer to their proposal. Mr. Butt ingenuously observed that the Irish had been deeply impressed with the idea that whenever they wanted to get a grievance redressed they must get up a little mock rebellion; but he forgot that experience was hardly likely to encourage the British Parliament, which had already suffered so much annoyance in this way, to establish artificial facilities for the opening up of new difficulties and the manufacture of fresh menaces. Mr. Gladstone was absent from the debate, and neither Mr. Goschen nor Mr. Forster spoke. Lord Hartington and Mr. Lowe, however, came forward on behalf of their section of the Liberal Party, and met the motion with an emphatic negative. The three countries, Lord Hartington argued, were one kingdom, and must be governed as one. Mr. Lowe said the proposed relations between a Home Rule Parliament and the British Government reminded him of Artemus Ward's question: "How much a Mormon Elder is married to each of his eighty-four wives?" Irish members were to be sometimes in Ireland and sometimes in England; when they came over to the Imperial Parliament they would have to turn out whenever English or Scotch questions were being discussed. He predicted that a local Legislature would have a degrading instead of an elevating effect, and suggested that the proposal that England and Scotland should also have local Parliaments to match with Ireland, was borrowed from Sheridan's answer to the drunken man in the gutter, who asked him for help, "I am, unfortunately, unable to pick you out of the gutter, but I can lie down beside you." Mr. Disraeli chaffed the Irish good-naturedly about their pride in being a conquered country. He denied that Ireland had been conquered more than most other countries had. The Irish had been conquered by the Normans, but so had England. They had been conquered by Cromwell, but Cromwell had conquered the English first. And then, he added, with a sarcasm of wider range:

> "Amid the various systems of education of all kinds now afloat, and when they are matured and the consequences realized, I have no doubt that the great body of the nation will not be acquainted with anything except the information of the current hour, and if the Irish gentlemen would only hold their tongues, in the course of a generation I do not believe that anybody would remember that they had been conquered, and that they would turn out to be the representatives of a contented and prosperous people."

Mr. Butt's motion was finally negatived by 458 to 61. Some half dozen English members voted among the minority, including Mr. E. Jenkins, ("Ginx's Baby,") Sir C. Dilke, Sir W. Lawson, (the leader of the Teetotalers,) &c. The Home Rulers had, of course, no expectation of carrying their resolution, but they are bitterly humiliated by their own wretched appearance in the debate and the general contempt which it has excited. Lord Hartington's manly and decided speech has confirmed his position as the leader of the more solid Liberals. Mr. Gladstone will find that he has a formidable rival in a man who knows his own mind; speaks it honestly, and can be trusted to stick to his opinions beyond the moment when they are uttered. The Ex-Premier is coming to town on Monday in order to take part in the ecclesiastical debates. He is said to have got to the three thousandth page of his work on Homer.

UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS.

The Royal Commission on Unseaworthy Ships has just issued its final report. They admit that there is a large loss of ships and lives from preventable causes; and then they go on to make various recommendations. Their decision is unanimously against a fixed rule of freeboard. The proper loading of a ship, they remark, depends in each case not only upon the principal dimensions of the ship, but also upon her form, her structural strength, the nature of her cargo, the voyage, and the season of the year. The responsibility of loading must, therefore, be left in each case to the ship-owner, or the person who loads the ship. Any rule of freeboard founded on surplus buoyancy gives to a vessel of light scantling an advantage over a stronger vessel, and thus the inferior ship would by law be allowed to carry the heavier cargo. The Commissioners, acknowledging the danger of deck cargoes, doubt the wisdom of prohibiting them, but suggest that the quantity and character of such cargoes should be stated in the log, and that a copy of such statement should be left at the Custom-house. So far from recommending a general compulsory survey of merchant ships, the companies are disposed to think that the existing survey of passenger-ships should be limited to the number of passengers to be allowed, and the accommodation for their health, comfort, and general security, all questions of seaworthiness, of hull, machinery, and equipment being left to the owners, subject only to a general power of interference on the part of the Board of Trade in case of a danger sufficiently apparent to justify special intervention. The evidence is said to show the inexpediency of incessant interference in details connected with shipping, and the advantage of investing the Board of Trade with discretionary powers, to be applied only where there is ground for suspecting gross mismanagement. In a doubtful case, it is thought to be enough that the owner or Captains should receive a friendly warning. It is proposed that the inquiries as to wrecks should be made more stringent and that the responsibility of the Captain and the crew should be distinctly brought home to them. There is, it is said, a deficiency of British able seamen, and Captains of merchant ships cannot man their vessels without Swedes, Norwegians, and Lascars. Such offenses as drunkenness on duty, neglect to place a lookout or to relieve it, sleeping on the lookout, neglect of machinery, disobedience and insubordination, require more direct penalties, and a less cumbrous remedy, than that of being treated as mutiny, or of being punished only when they have produced fatal results. It is recommended that advance rates should be declared illegal, and that the payment made in advance for wages should be a discharge for the payment of any portion of a seaman's wages when due. The crimping system of Quebec is especially condemned, and it is remarked that unless this mischievous mode of payment is discontinued, seamen will never be raised from their servile dependence upon crimps. The companies are also impressed with the mischief of the present system of marine insurance; and although they cannot advise any alteration in the law relating to valued policies, they think that the shipowner's liability for damage to person and property should be unlimited in cases where the death of the seaman, or the damage to person or property, has been occasioned by the ship having been sent to sea in an unseaworthy condition, unless he proves that he, or those to whom he commits the management of his business, used all reasonable means to make and keep the vessel seaworthy. He should also be made liable to the family of the deceased seaman. Moreover, the owner ought not to be enabled to recover his insurance, whether under a time or voyage policy, when it could be shown that he or his agent had not done everything reasonably within their power to make and maintain the ship in a seaworthy condition, and that unseaworthiness occasioned the loss.

THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

The visit of the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany to the Isle of Wight will probably cause a rush of visitors thither, more especially as the Empress of Austria has also been ordered by her physicians to try the effects of its mild, pure air. The Crown Prince and Princess, with their children, arrived yesterday at Ryde in a German man-of-war, and drove to Sandown, on the east coast, where three or four villas have been taken for their accommodation. Osborne, the Queen's marine residence, is on the north side of the island. But there is easy inland communication by road between Osborne and Sandown. The island is of limited area, and its scenery, though very beautiful in many parts, is on a diminutive scale. The mildest climate known in England is to be found here, and in the Summer it is, to the taste of ordinary Britons, extremely hot. For this reason, however, it is at all times of the year a favorite resort of invalids. Sandown and Shanklin, in the east, are not quite so warm and close in atmosphere as Bonchurch and Ventnor, at the south-eastern angle of the island. Freshwater, at the south-western extremity, is more open and breezy, and much more quiet and secluded. The latter village is situated at the foot of the high, rolling down which stretches to the Needles, those three mysterious spikes of spectral chalk. Mr. Tennyson, the poet, has had a house here for many years, which he has been at great pains to hide from the curiosity of strangers. The house stands in an angle of a large meadow which is inclosed in a dense fringe of trees, in some parts three and four deep, and bound together by a screen of impenetrable ivy and other climbing plants. The poet has evidently devoted himself to the cultivation of this wall of foliage, and brushwood and foliage are built up into a fence wherever there is any opening in the trees. The house and grounds can be seen from the top of an adjoining down; but this is not enough for eager admirers, who wish to see the poet, too. There are marks of adventurers climbing on the surrounding trees, and the contest between the bard and the curious people who come to study him is a standing joke in the village. As soon as June sets, in Tennyson now retires from Freshwater to his new house on the ridge of Blackdowns, near Aldershot, whence he can in clear weather catch a glimpse of his old house by the sea. Blackdowns is, architecturally, a much more pretentious building than the house at Freshwater. Messrs. King & Co., who give Mr. Tennyson five thousand a year for the use of his copyright, have just brought out the first volume of a new edition of his works, to be completed in ten volumes at half a crown each. The Crown Princess of Prussia has always been much attached to the Isle of Wight, where she spent a considerable part of her girlhood. She and her brothers and sisters used to own a model farm not far from Osborne, where they did a great deal of dairy-work, and the Princess has always had things from this farm sent over to her in Germany. The Empress of Austria, who suffers from pulmonary weakness, will probably take up her quarters at Sandown. In another week or so Ryde and Cowes, which are the two great yachting stations, will begin to be crowded. The Queen goes to Osborne very soon. She is to remain there for two months. She can drive for some eight miles on her own estate, and is not much seen abroad. Those who go to Whittingham expecting to see her at church are doomed to disappointment, for her pew is at one side of the church, and she sits in a corner of it, screened from the observation of the congregation. She has also a private entrance by which she enters unseen.

THE THEATRES.

A public dinner was given on Wednesday evening to Mr. Toole, the comedian, on his approaching departure for New-York. The chair was taken by the Earl of Roseberry, a rising young nobleman, who is expected to make his mark in English political life, and Benjamin Webster, Charles Mathews, Alfred Wigan, and many other well-known actors and men of letters were present. The Chairman brought a kindly message from the Prince of Wales, and spoke very warmly of the sense of personal friendship which Mr. Toole's acting produces. Whatever may be thought of the merits of his performances, there can be no doubt as to his genial humor and keen sympathies. Mr. Boucicault has two pieces on the stage here just now—one, "Old Heads and Young Hearts," which was brought out thirty years ago in London, and the other, "Led Astray," an adaptation of Octave Feuillet's "Tentation," which has been produced with success in the United States, and in which two of the principal parts are represented by American actors, Mr. Thorne and Mr. Stuart Robson, both of whom have made a good impression, especially the former.

J. H. F.

THE BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE BOULEVARDS—THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday, in pursuance of a special call, to authorize the Controller to issue assessment and other bonds. Mayor Havemeyer was called to the chair. A portion of the minutes of the previous session recited that one of the resolutions had been "decided by a vote of two to two," and after they had been read by the Secretary the Mayor said he could not understand how a vote could be decided in that way. He moved to insert the words "decided in the negative."—That would be a common-sense way of doing it.

Mr. Vance replied that they were not there to hear the dictates of the Mayor, but to perform their duty.

Mayor Havemeyer—You are here to obey the rules, and act in accordance with common-sense. I moved an amendment courteously, and I am now asked, "What difference does it make?"

Controller Green—I move that the minutes be laid over.

Mayor Havemeyer—"We should act like men here."

Mr. Green's motion was lost, and the minutes, as amended, were approved.

Controller Green moved that the time of notice for meetings of the board be reduced from forty-eight to twenty-four hours. The motion was lost, the Mayor and Controller voting in the affirmative and Messrs. Vance and Wheeler in the negative.

Controller Green then moved that the rule be amended so as to admit of the consideration of business other than that mentioned in a call.

Mr. Vance reminded the board that, in the year 1871, it was necessary to give three days' notice of a meeting.

Mayor Havemeyer said that, as he understood the resolution, the Controller desired to provide for the transaction of such special business as might come up in an emergency.

Mr. Wheeler replied that they could suspend the rules at any time for that purpose.

Mayor Havemeyer said that, as the rule stood then, they could not introduce anything unless it was provided for in a call, and if other business was called up they could postpone the consideration of it, so that it was a distinction without a difference.

Controller Green coincided with the Mayor. He thought the rule would prevent the introduction of anything that was not stated in the notice of a meeting.

Mayor Havemeyer remarked that Mr. Vance had refused to receive a resolution under the rule.

Mr. Vance denied the statement.

Mayor Havemeyer—You did, if my ears tell me the truth, and they generally do.

The motion of the Controller was lost, the Mayor and Controller voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Vance and Wheeler in the negative.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Controller to issue stocks to the amount of $10,000 to pay for land taken for the boulevard north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street. Controller Green announced that he had received a requisition from the Department of Public Works for $454,293 69 to be raised by bonds to pay for regular and special contracts and pay-rolls. The process by which the requisition was made was very simple. The Commissioner of Public Works claimed a right to make these contracts. He sends to this board for money—bonds are voted for the purpose—and he (the Controller) pays the amount if he can. But when the bonds are issued the debt is proportionally increased. The increase was unnecessary, because the money should be expended where the people live, and not up in the woods where improvements will not be needed for many years. The docks required repairs; the streets in the lower portion of the City needed paving, so as to facilitate commercial operations, and add to the wealth of the city. They were suffering for the want of the improvements he had referred to, and yet millions of dollars were expended on unnecessary works. He could not see the propriety of spending two or three millions in the upper portion of the Island, and only one million down here. The Controller then submitted a list of the contracts sent by the Commissioner of Public Works up to July 11.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Controller to issue $300,000 assessment bonds for the purpose named in the requisition, after which the Board adjourned.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT AT CREED MOOR.

The Sixth Regiment, Lieut. Col. Van Wyck commanding, proceeded to Creedmoor, Long Island, yesterday at 8:30 A. M. for rifle practice. The numerical strength of the regiment was 156, including field and staff officers and drum corps, of which number 150 commenced practicing at the 200 yards range shortly before 10 o'clock. The majority of the command apparently took but little interest in their work, and fired their score at random with the sole object of retiring to the shade in the vicinity of the refreshment stands. Capt. Douglass, of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, was present in the capacity of brigade inspector, and, after sighting two pieces for each company, endeavored to instruct the marksmen in the proper mode of sighting. The men were in no mood for receiving instruction, however, and in consequence but seventeen men were qualified to shoot at the 500 yards range. A recess was taken at 12 o'clock, to enable the markers to repaint the targets, and at 1:30 P. M. firing was recommenced, and concluded at 3 P. M. In order to prevent a repetition of the disgraceful scene enacted by the Twenty-eighth Brooklyn Battalion, on Monday last, Col. Van Wyck kept his command in the field until about fifteen minutes previous to the arrival of the 4:40 train, in which the regiment returned to the City. Superintendent Bostwick has recently attached discs to each of the traps covering the marker, thus indicating to the person firing when the trap is open, and preventing accidents. The marker who was injured by a "splash" ball on Monday is in a fair way to recovery. The following is the score of the best shots at both ranges:

Names.	200 Yards.					Total....	500 Yards.					Total....	G'd Total.
Private Yager, Co C....	2	0	2	3	3	10	0	3	2	4	2	11	21
Sergt. Roch, Co. D....	2	3	3	3	3	14	0	3	0	2	0	5	19
Corp. Earnest, Co. C....	2	0	2	4	3	11	0	0	0	0	4	4	15
Lieut. Leffler, Co. F....	2	2	2	0	3	9	3	0	3	0	0	6	15
Private Merkle, Co. F....	2	2	0	2	2	8	3	0	0	0	3	6	14
Bugler Hess....	3	2	2	3	3	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Corp. Strauss, Co. D....	2	3	3	3	0	11	0	0	2	0	0	2	13
Private Block, Co. H....	3	0	2	2	2	9	0	2	0	0	2	4	13
Private Friedman, Co. H....	0	3	3	3	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Private Hubert, Co. H....	0	2	4	3	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Private Bar, Co. D....	0	2	2	2	2	8	0	0	0	0	4	4	12
Lieut. Col. Van Wyck....	3	3	2	2	2	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	12

THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

A regular meeting of the Commissioners of Docks was held yesterday; present, Messrs. Westerfelt, Budd, and Gardner. A report was received from the Engineer in Chief showing progress in certain of the department works during the week. A communication was read from T. F. Devoe, Superintendent of Markets, directing attention to the injury the standholders of West Washington Market were subjected to in consequence of the chaff scattered over their stands from the defective mode of delivering grain at Pier No. 21. An application was made by Murphy & Nesbitt to build a bulkhead at Pier No. 37, East River. The communications were referred to the appropriate committees. The meeting then adjourned.

PHILOLOGY.

AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

SIXTH ANNUAL SESSION—SECOND DAY—SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, July 15, 1874.

Notwithstanding the oppressive heat, the philologists assembled in large numbers this morning in the hall of the High School. The attendance is apparently larger than at previous annual meetings, indicating a steady increase of interest in strictly philological studies. There are many new faces—for the active membership changes from year to year, as in all peripatetic societies; but at the same time those who have been leaders in the association exhibit no falling off in their loyalty to the cause, or in their willingness to lay before the meetings the fruit of their investigations. The annual meeting of the association constitutes for the philologer an occasion similar to that presented to the artist by an annual academic exhibition—he brings forward the results of his year's labor, or at least one or two specimens of it, in order that others may judge of his work, and commend or criticise it. And the criticisms of these scholars are by no means always commendatory; for as paper after paper is read, on a large variety of linguistic subjects, there is always some one (except perhaps in the department of Indian languages) who is as competent to express an opinion on the topic presented as the writer himself; and the field, as everybody knows, is one in which the "doctors" are notoriously prone to "disagree."

Of habitual attendants at previous annual meetings who are also present at this session, the most conspicuous are Prof. Francis A. March, of Easton, Penn., President of the association; Prof. W. D. Whitney, of New-Haven; Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, of this city; Prof. Albert Harkness, of Brown University; Prof. S. Haldeman, of Columbia, Penn., and Rev. Charles H. Brigham, of Ann Arbor, Mich., Professor in the Theological Institute at Meadville. Others of considerable prominence in the realm of philology are present this year for the first time, or else have been only occasional attendants. Among these are Elihu Burritt, Esq., of New-Britain; Col. T. W. Higginson, of Newport, R. I.; Profs. Philip Schaff and Charles Short, of New-York; Prof. W. S. Tyler, of Amherst, and Prof. Alvah Hovey, of Newton Centre, Mass. But any such specification of names as this must necessarily be somewhat invidious, for to-day in the field of philology, as in all other scientific fields, there is an increasing tendency among students to select special and limited departments or sections, and study these exhaustively; so that in various recondite fields there are philologists (some of them still quite young) who have achieved the enviable position of "authorities," and who give large promise for the future of American linguistic science.

The first paper of the morning session was read by Prof. W. S. Tyler, of Amherst College, on the "Prepositions in the Homeric Poems." The same words, said Prof. Tyler, are continually passing from one part of speech to another. Prepositions were originally adverbs. In the poems of Homer we see them in the transition state between adverbs and prepositions, sometimes standing alone with a full adverbial force, and even when prefixed to a noun or compounded with a verb, hovering between the office, and force, of the adverb and preposition. In subsequent writers, Sophocles, Herodotus, Xenophon, and still more in the Greek of the New Testament, there is a constant decrease of the adverbial and separate use of the prepositions, and a regular and progressive increase of their use both as prepositions governing cases of the substantive, and as prefixes in compound verbs. Of all the cases in which words of this class (prepositions) occur in the third book of the Iliad, nineteen per cent. are separate from either the substantive or the verb; in Sophocles only six per cent., and in Herodotus and Xenophon this non-prepositional use disappears entirely. In the Iliad forty-seven per cent. occur before substantives and thirty-four per cent. as prefixes to verbs; and in Xenophon, forty-one per cent. precede substantives and fifty-nine per cent. are prefixed to verbs. Of all the verbs in the Iliad about fourteen per cent. are compounded with prepositions; in Sophocles twenty-six per cent.; in Herodotus, thirty-two; in Xenophon thirty-six; and in the Book of the Acts forty per cent.

Prof. J. B. Sewell, of Bowdoin College, read a brief paper on the "Use of the Subjunctive and Optative Moods in Greek," suggested by a discussion at the annual meeting held at Easton, Penn., a year ago. Prof. Sewell combated the position of Prof. Goodwin, who makes the difference between the subjunctive and the optative merely a difference in degree, (the degree of vividness with which the supposition in either case is conceived of,) and adheres to the older view which makes a fourfold distinction in the use of the two moods.

Prof. Lewis R. Packard, of Yale College, gave an acute and ingenious interpretation of a much-disputed passage in the *Odyssey*, and Prof. M. L. D'Ooge, of the University of Michigan, showed by a skillful comparison of derivative manuscripts with what must have been the *stem* manuscript of Demosthenes on the Crown, that the "documents" in that famous oration are not authentic, but interpolated.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prof. Charles Short, of Columbia College, New-York, read a paper on the "History of the Vulgate, the Character of its Latinity, and its Bearing on Our Authorized Version." He showed how, probably arising in North Africa, in the second century, its use there was general, and gradually prevailed elsewhere; how in the fourth century it was revised by St. Jerome by the order of Pope Damasus; how the revision supplanted the older form, and toward the close of the sixteenth century was published authoritatively by Popes Sixtus Quintus and Clement, and in this form has continued in use among the Catholics to this day. A portion of the Gospel of St. Matthew was passed in critical review by Prof. Short, and its excellences and defects were carefully pointed out. It was shown that its excellences were many and great, and that its very defects arose chiefly from a desire to preserve the exact form of the Greek original. Special pains were taken to show how the irregular and unclassical forms arose. This was done with a large variety of examples. The Vulgate was shown to be the source of the Anglo-Saxon and other early English versions which preceded Wyclif, who gave us the first English Bible in anything like completeness. Wyclif and our authorized version and all the intermediate translations are mostly links of the one chain. The Rhenish or Roman Catholic version was commended, especially for its closeness to the original, in which respect it holds a very high place among all our English versions.

Prof. W. D. Whitney, of Yale College, read a paper on the "Proportional Elements of English Utterance," exhibiting the results of a laborious phonic analysis of ten selected passages (five of prose and five poetry) from English literature, each containing a thousand sounds. It appeared from this analysis that our language is largely consonantal, and that about three-quarters of the words in it are monosyllables. Consonants and vowels stand to one another in the relation of 62 to 27. The sounds in a word average three and a half. There is a great difference as to frequency of occurrence in different series of vowels. The sound of "ah," which probably constituted thirty per cent. of the sounds of the earliest Indo-European language, constitutes in modern English only one-half of one per cent. Prof. Whitney, in his own pronunciation, found but fifty-six instances of it in ten thousand sounds. A dimming process is still going on in reference to this sound, as illustrated in the changed pronunciation of such words as past, bask, aunt, &c., so that at the present time, in this country, this sound scarcely constitutes more than one-fifth of one per cent. It was found, further, that all the diphthongs together constituted but three per cent. of the sounds of the language; that of consonants the linguals were by far the most numerous; that the mutes compose eighteen per cent., the nasals ten per cent., the semi-vowels fourteen and a half per cent., the sonants of all classes seventy-nine per cent., and the surds only twenty per cent. It was shown at the same time that the surds were the older sounds of the Aryan family of languages.

The last paper of the afternoon session was presented by Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, of this city. Its subject was the "Derivation of the Numerals in American Languages, and the Indian Mode of Counting." No exception has been found in American languages to Grimm's dictum, that all numerals are derived from the fingers. Most of the North American Indians adopted a decimal system based on the fingers of both hands. Some did not advance beyond a quinary, or a count by fives, and some were poorer even than this. Others, particularly in Mexico and Central America, counted the toes as well as the fingers, and made twenty the base of their numeral system.

In analyzing Indian numerals, we must first ask in what order are the fingers counted? Which finger is one? The answer to this question, though seemingly of small importance to philologists, is a necessary preliminary to the intelligent discussion of the subject of a recent English volume *On Numerals; Signs of Primeval Unity Among Mankind*, by Mr. Robert Ellis, who has drawn much of his material from the languages of America.

After showing that the Indians began to count from the little finger of the left hand, five falling on the left thumb, six on the right thumb, and ten on the right little finger, the writer proceeded to observations on the derivation and composition of Indian names for numbers, and on the relation of these names to the fingers by which, respectively, the numbers are designated. Thus the little finger gives a name to one in many languages, as "the youngest born," "youngest son of the hand," "the little one," &c. In the Dakota language one is "the little (finger) bent down," as it always is in counting. The names of the fingers and of the numerals, to ten, were discussed with illustrations taken from many Indian languages, and some of the coincidences from which Mr. Ellis derives an argument for unity of origin in human speech were incidentally shown to be imaginary, or of no real significance.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session new members were admitted as follows: L. A. Sherman; New Haven; M. C. Stebbins, High School, Springfield; Prof. C. T. Winchester, Wesleyan University; Prof. J. H. Wright, Agricultural College, Columbus, Ohio. The first paper was on the pronunciation of German vowels by Rev. Carl W. Ernst, of Providence, which was illustrated by a diagram on a blackboard, showing in what part of the mouth and throat each vowel is formed and how each ought to be pronounced. It was also shown how the diphthongs and the modified vowels are to be sounded, and the distinction between the German and English vowels was pointed out.

Col. T. W. Higginson, of Newport, read a paper on "The Origin and History of the Word 'Philanthropy.'" He said that the word was comparatively recent in the English language, and probably the Pilgrims did not bring it with them to Plymouth Rock. It was not in the early English poets, nor in the English Bible, but first appeared in an English Dictionary in 1625, and was then slowly introduced by Bacon, Taylor, and Dryden. It was taken from the Greek, to express an idea which no English word sufficiently expresses. He then traced the history of the original word through a series of Greek authors, from Æschylus and Plato downward, showing that the Greeks fully recognized the meaning of the word, and that the idea of the unity of the race and of human brotherhood, though further developed by Christianity, was many centuries older than that religion—as old as the word philanthropy itself.

A committee was appointed to nominate officers for the next year, as follows: Prof. F. W. Whitney, Yale; C. J. Buckingham, Poughkeepsie; Prof. Thos. D. Seymour, of the Western Reserve College; Prof. Stephen D. Young, of Bowdoin; Prof. S. S. Haldeman, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Lumbull.

Col. Higginson; Prof. Allen, of Wisconsin; Prof. Comfort, of Syracuse, and Prof. Tyler, of Amherst, were selected to report the place of next meeting.

RAILROAD LAND GRANT LITIGATION.

THE ATCHISON AND PIKE'S PEAK ROAD—A MOTION FOR AN INJUNCTION AND A RECEIVER.

Justice Lawrence, sitting yesterday in Supreme Court Chambers, heard a motion for an injunction and a receiver in the case of Samuel L. Tredwell against Ralph M. Pomeroy, S. C. Pomeroy, and others. Counsel for the plaintiff opened by stating that a contract had been effected by the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad with a person named Osborn to build the road, at the same time making over to him bonds of the road, land grants, and railroad stocks; that Osborn handed over the greater portion of this contract to Ralph M. Pomeroy and others, for the purpose of obtaining funds for constructing the road, and that plaintiff became owner of one-fiftieth part of the contract. At that time the railroad was made to extend 100 miles in length, believing that at its furthest point it would intersect with the Kansas Pacific Railroad; but the route of the latter was afterward altered. The plaintiff charges that immense profits were made out of the original contracts, which were used in procuring legislation for the road in Congress, and in maintaining the credit of the road by buying up the coupons of the railroad bonds. Plaintiff therefore prayed that the partnership should be dissolved, the assets collected, and that the defendants should be restrained from using the property, except for distribution, and for a Receiver to collect and keep the assets until their final distribution. The answer is that the contract has no validity, that the directors contracted through Osborn with themselves to construct the railroad, and that the profits arising out of the road were applied to the general purposes of the railroad. Counsel for the defendants stated that the same motion had been made about one year ago before Judge Barrett, but he denied it then, with leave to renew it if any fresh facts were discovered. The only new fact which might be discovered would be insolvency; but that could not be shown and was not by the papers in the present case. He argued that the contract was a mere sham, not a dishonest one, however, since every person entering the company received his share proportionately of the stocks. That the company built the road and that the contractors were only the builders nominally, and they were, therefore, entitled to nothing. In reply, counsel for the plaintiff stated that being of the opinion that the complaint would not be denied, they came unprepared with any supporting affidavits to meet the allegations made by defendant's counsel. He thought that it was not from want of these facts that Judge Barrett denied the former motion. If this were a valid contract he argued that the plaintiff was a partner and had an equal right to a partnership possession of the property. A denial of that fact was a well recognized reason for the appointment of a receiver. Decision by the court was reserved.

THE DOG POUND.

One hundred and forty of 200 dogs received at the dog pound during Monday and Tuesday were yesterday suffocated. The lot survived only five minutes after being placed in the tank, which has been lined with zinc for the purpose of preventing a possible escape of the gas from the interior. The amendment to the dog ordinance, providing for the appointment of special dog-catchers in each ward of the City, was yesterday concurred in by the Mayor. These officials will be immediately appointed to their positions, and are to be supplied with all the needed facilities for transporting their captives to the pound. The fifty cents per head heretofore paid to the young and old vagabonds of the City is now to constitute their compensation. About seventy dogs were received into the kennel yesterday morning and afternoon. One of the largest decidedly objected to the manner of his reception by his host, the Poundmaster, and "got his Dutch up" to such an extent that the cashier of the establishment deemed it advisable to get it down again by perforating him with a few bullets from the revolver of an attendant Police officer. These, however, proved so far unavailing that the animal had to be repeatedly clubbed before his death, which occurred about twenty minutes after the first efforts were made to put him out of existence. Soon after a German appeared at the gate accompanied by another large dog, whom the Poundmaster at once pronounced a "Dutch dog," and peremptorily refused to take him in until the German gentleman attached a stout rope or chain to the neck of the animal, who was running loose at the time. His master at once proceeded to borrow the required halter from a neighbor, but the "Dutch dog" evidently anticipating the man's intention, ran off.

A SHARK STORY.

Mr. Keatly, of No. 838 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, in company with two friends, went out to Coney Island Wednesday afternoon. The party wandered along the beach, and when near Bath Mr. Keatly suggested they should bathe. The three accordingly went into the water. Mr. Keatly, however, wandered out somewhat further than the others, but did not go beyond his depth. While swimming around he felt a soft, cold substance rub against his leg. He did not pay any attention to it until the rubbing was repeated several times. Becoming alarmed, he glanced downward and saw a large shark in the act of turning on its side. Before he could gain the shore the sea monster had fastened his teeth deep into the fleshy part of his groin, causing him to yell with pain and terror. Fortunately, however, he had sufficient presence of mind to make a grab for the fish, and succeeded in catching it by the narrow part of the tail, between the dorsal fins. He clung to it with desperation, at the same time making every effort to get ashore. The shark meanwhile tugged so fiercely to get away that it terribly lacerated the flesh of Mr. Keatly, who finally succeeded in making a landing. The shark, with great difficulty, was forced to loosen his hold, and was finally killed by being repeatedly struck on the head with a large stone. Mr. Keatley's wounds were then dressed, and he was removed to his home in Atlantic avenue. The shark, which measured five feet eight inches from the tip of its nose to the end of its tail, is now on exhibition in Brooklyn.

OCEAN GROVE.

THE RELIGIOUS CONVENTION.

From a Special Correspondent.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Wednesday, July 15, 1874.

Ocean Grove is overrun with guests, most of whom have traveled hundreds of miles to attend the Second Union Convention for the Promotion of Holiness of Life. We can safely estimate the number present at not less than five thousand, among whom are representatives of almost every religious denomination. It may not be inappropriate to give a brief outline of its history. Some years since a few familiar friends—associate laborers in the work of the ministry—feeling the necessity, after the protracted labors of the year, of a sea-side home during their Summer vacation, where they might pitch their tents and enjoy the invigorating air, the delights of fishing and bathing, without the trammels of fashionable society for themselves, or the deleterious influences brought to bear at many of our watering-places upon their children. To this end the coast from Sandy Hook to Cape May was thoroughly explored, and the grounds now occupied, six miles south of Long Branch, having a magnificent ocean front, bounded on the north and south by fresh-water lakes, with every other convenience needed, was selected, and, following an old religious custom, the grounds were solemnly dedicated to the worship of God. From the six acres originally purchased, the grounds now comprise several hundred acres. From four to five hundred beautiful cottages have been erected, which, with the hundreds of tents dotting the landscape here and there, make it one of the most picturesque sights one can imagine. Some of the residences are very fine, especially those of Stephen Rodgers, of Passaic; Albert Mann, of Orange; Dr. Isaac M. Ward, of Newark, and Senator Hays, of Newark. In immediate connection with the grounds, a gentleman from New-York has purchased some five hundred acres, and in sympathy with Ocean Grove has called it "Asbury Park," and just south of it another gentleman, from Newark, has purchased yet another tract, making it also a suburb of the Grove.

A characteristic feature of this resort is the great proportion of visitors who are active working members or earnest, influential ministers from the various Protestant Churches of our country, all sectarian feeling being entirely abolished here.

The hotels are crowded with guests. The Pittman House—which, we might state, is the most prominent—is filled with many of the most wealthy families of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Canada, and Pittsburg. Among those who arrived yesterday were John Douglass and family, of New-York; Miss Smiley, the Quaker preacher; Thomas N. Taylor, of Montreal; Arch. M. Morrison and family, of Philadelphia; J. L. Benton, of Washington; Ira K. Perigo, of New-York; R. L. Wyckoff and family, of Brooklyn; J. A. McCune, of Pittsburg; N. B. Taylor and lady, of Orange, N. J., and J. Easton Brown, of New-York. At the Holland Hotel quite a number of gentlemen are stopping, among them Rev. W. E. Boyd, of Mechanicsville, N. J., and Rev. Mr. Haven, of Washington. At the Osborn Hotel can be found Rev. L. A. Brigham, of Middleburg, N. J.; Francis Spraker, of Canajoharie, N. Y.; Dr. J. W. Corson and family, of Orange, N. J.; Rev. O. M. Martin, of New-Milford. The Ocean Avenue House is also filled, while the Block House, the Ocean House, the Trenton House, the Sea-view House, and others, are well patronized. Last evening the prayer-meeting tent was crowded. Dr. J. M. Ward presided, and Rev. J. H. Alday made quite an extended appeal for the promotion of holiness. The deep earnestness of those who attended showed the sacred influence that seemed to reach every one, and the repeated expressions of the manifestations of the presence of God, made it a place of deep and solemn interest to all present.

The Executive Committee of the Ocean Grove Camp-meeting Association were honored with a banquet last evening at the Pittman Hotel. Rev. E. H. Stokes, President of the Association, presided. The committee consists of Judge James Black, of Lancaster, Penn.; Ex-Senator James L. Hays, of Newark; Rev. R. J. Andrews, of Pemberton, N. J.; D. H. Brown, Esq., of Brooklyn; Rev. A. Wallace, of Philadelphia; George W. Evans, of Philadelphia; Rev. A. E. Ballard, of Long Branch, and Joseph H. Thornley, of Philadelphia. A number of ladies were also present. The feast consisted of a real old-fashioned Quaker supper. It was got up in superb style, and reflects no little credit on the proprietor of the hotel. A brief sketch was given of the Grove, its progress during the past four years, the enlargement that had been pressed upon them, and the vast amount of care, anxiety, and expense that had attended their efforts. The guests—especially the ladies of the Pittman House—were also entertained last evening in the main hall of the hotel, with several beautiful pieces of music by Mrs. Dr. J. M. Corson, of Orange, N. Y. All seemed highly pleased with the performance of this accomplished lady, and freely acknowledged her ability as an artist. Quite a number of ladies, headed by Mrs. A. L. Austin, of Brooklyn, led a singing meeting on Westley Lake during the evening. The following are the delegates who represent the several denominations now present:

Presbyterians.—Rev. Wm. E. Boardman, of Boston; Rev. Isaac M. Lee, of Newark; A. S. Ball, M. D., of New-York; Judge T. O. Lowe, of Ohio; C. C. Lathrop, of Newark; J. M. Ward, M. D., of Newark.

Methodists.—Rev. W. W. Sever, Lee, Mass.; Rev. W. McDonald, Boston; Rev. Wm. H. Boole, New-York; Rev. Geo. A. Hall, Washington, D. C.; H. Foster, M. D., Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Baptists.—J. C. Hartshorne, Providence, R. I.; Rev. G. H. Ball, M. D., New-York; Rev. E. M. Levy, D. D., Philadelphia; Rev. A. B. Earle, Evangelist; Rev. A. P. Graves, Evangelist.

Congregationalists.—Deacon John Gulliver, Rhode Island; Rev. T. Cutler, Massachusetts; Rev. Horace Winslow, Connecticut; Dr. Gulliver, Norwichtown, Conn.; Rev. Henry Beldon, Long Island.

Episcopalians.—Russell Sturges, Jr., Boston; Charles Cullis, M. D., Boston; Rev. J. Eastburn Brown, Rev. Archibald M. Morrison, of Philadelphia, and Rev. J. P. Hubbard, of Washington.

Friends.—David B. Updegraff, Ohio; Thos. W. Ladd, New-York.

THE CONVENTION.

The convention met on the Camp Ground precisely at 3 o'clock, the main stand being occupied by the original signers of the call. Between 2,000 and 3,000 persons were in attendence. To make a more complete shade over the audience than that afforded by the trees, bows, cut from the adjoining grove, were so placed as to form a canopy above them. Dr. Isaac M. Ward, President of the last convention, called the assemblage to order, Thos. W. Ladd, of New-York, acting as Secretary. Dr. Ward stated that the object of the convention was the promotion of holiness of life. Dr. Ward then read the call, in which he stated that the good results of the last Summer meeting produced such an impression on many minds, that for a like precious scene they again gathered together. Bethel, he said, was hallowed to Jacob, as the place where God met him, as was Peniel, where he learned to have power with God. So Ocean Grove was embalmed in many hearts. Here God's spirit rested; He evinced His gracious presence in the songs of praise, in the loving words spoken, and in the reflected image of Christ in the faces of His dear children. The story told of distrust in themselves, of lessons learned of their own nothingness, of faith in Christ, realizing to them their oneness with Him, bespoke the working of that same blessed spirit within them. In the hallowed memories of such scenes, he said, many with abounding joy will gather again at this sea-side place of prayer in holy convocation. Our gathering, he remarked, is peculiar in many respects. Unlike others, the invitation goes out to all branches of the family of Christ, to a common participation in its services, not to adjudicate on points of theological differences, but to confer together about the Lord Jesus. Since the last convention, he continued, there has been a growing conviction in the minds of many people of God, that we are on the eve of still greater blessings, that the Master himself is calling for a full consecration and entire trust, that we may receive life more abundantly, and receive it to spread it everywhere around us. The very beginning of this year was marked by expectations of great things from God. Never before did the world seem so girdled with prayer as during this week. And in answer to prayer God has been blessing the preaching of the Word in a multitude of churches. Very general is the expectation that in the gathering of the people this Summer in convention God will manifest His power in the salvation of men and in the sanctification of His people as never before. In view of these facts we ask an abiding remembrance at the Throne of Grace, that in realizing our dependence upon God and faith in His words of promise, we may have during the entire convocation the overshadowings of the Divine presence. With God to control, impress, and sanctify, doing the work in His own way, through His own agents, brought into service at His own bidding, souls will be blessed and grace and peace be multiplied to saints through the knowledge of God and of our Lord.

Rev. Dr. Alday and others then briefly addressed the meeting, when they adjourned to meet in the Tabernacle in the evening, at which time a sermon will be preached by one of the founders of the convention.

THE GARDNER WAREHOUSE BILL.

FILING OF THE GOVERNOR'S VETO—THE OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES OF THE BILL.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 16.—Gov. Dix has filed the following veto with the Secretary of State:

An act to incorporate the New-York Warehouse and Railway Company and to improve the commercial facilities of New-York. Not approved. The approval of this bill is urged by a large number of respectable business men in the City of New-York, chiefly upon the ground that for want of sufficient facilities for the transhipment and storage of merchandise in the immediate neighborhood of the docks the City is rapidly losing her ascendancy as a national mart, while other cities better supplied with such facilities are enabled to carry on their commercial exchanges at cheaper rates, and are thus withdrawing from her a large portion of her legitimate trade. This fact has recently become well understood, for while the City has lavished millions on the embellishment of parks, the construction of boulevards, and the opening of streets and avenues for the benefit of up-town property-holders in advance of the demand for such improvements, her docks, with the facilities necessary for the accommodation of her vast commerce, have been almost entirely neglected. It is natural that those who are suffering through a policy as mistaken in its purpose as it is disastrous in its result, should grasp at any project which holds out the promise of placing them on an equally favorable footing with their competitors in business in other cities, and yet it is believed that very few of them would have given this bill their approval if they had looked carefully into its details, and calculated its probable consequences to the interest of the city and ultimately to their own interest. A statement of some of the leading objections to it can hardly fail to satisfy them that it ought not to become a law.

First.—The first section creates a corporation with perpetual succession, for the purpose of constructing a railroad, and confers upon it all the rights, privileges, franchises, and immunities incident to a railroad corporation formed under the general law. One of these rights is, that of taking private property without the consent of the owner. The company is thus endowed with the right of eminent domain, the most objectionable of all forms in which power can be conferred by the Legislature on a corporation. The railroad companies in the interior of the State were clothed with this power from public considerations, and because they might be prevented from constructing their roads on direct lines without submitting to gross extortion. But such a power is unnecessary in cities, and ought never to be granted by the Legislature. The power is again conferred by the closing paragraph of the third section in terms the purport of which cannot be mistaken. Besides this power the company is authorized by the third section to purchase property useful or necessary to carry out its objects and purposes, and again by the fourth section, and as if this was not enough the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city are authorized by the sixth section to acquire, sell, and convey to the company, in fee simple, such real estate and property as may be necessary to carry out the objects and purposes authorized by the act—a provision as extraordinary in its purpose as it is indefinite in its scope.

Second.—The company is authorized by the fifth section to construct an elevated railroad at least fifteen feet high, with four tracks, from a point at or near the Battery, along the Hudson River, to a point to be located by itself between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Sixty-first streets; thence to the Harlem River by a curved line, thence to and along the East River to the place of beginning. In case the railway is constructed upon arches, it is authorized to inclose them for warehouse or "other" purposes. Under the alternative purposes there is no limitation to the uses to which these inclosed arches may be applied. Under the provisions of this section the City may be surrounded with an immense wall, unlimited in its height above fifteen feet, with cartways through it for access to the piers and wharves about half the width of a country road, and at the end of every street a double cartway, of which the width is not specified. The immense labor of unloading and reloading ocean steamers sometimes more than one at the same pier at the same time, within the limited period of time required to conform to the prescribed day of departure, would have to be performed through one of these narrow openings, and thus, instead of improving "the commercial facilities of the city," as the bill professes to intend, the company would become one of the most efficient instruments of delay, embarrassment, and injury. The extent of the confusion which it would create, may be conjectured by fancying the approach to the piers and wharves at the foot of Cortlandt or Canal streets, on the Hudson, or Fulton street, on the East River, thus restricted with a crowd of carriages, carts, and pedestrians contending for a passage through these contracted outlets.

Third—Of the plans of the Commissioners of Docks for widening the streets next to the water, it has been said that, when completed, they would afford an opportunity of giving to the city "not only the most imposing water-front on the continent, but the amplest facilities for storing, transferring, and handling freight of all kinds at the lowest possible cost." To obstruct this water-front, as proposed by the bill under consideration, by a wall rendered impassable by closed arches, except by narrow openings to the piers and wharves, would be to sacrifice these facilities to a great extent for the benefit of a company organized for private profit; and as the eighth section authorizes the exaction of charges without any limitation of the rates, the benefits promised to commerce by the company could only be enjoyed on its own terms. The charter is so framed as to deprive the City authorities of all control over it. Indeed, it is expressly declared to be subject only to proper Police regulations, and to the special legislation of the Legislature. Another of the extraordinary provisions in which the bill abounds. It is a virtual declaration that if the Legislature should deem it necessary for the protection of the interests of the State, or the rights of individuals, to pass general laws in regard to railroad corporations, this company shall be exempt from them—a declaration of no ordinary boldness at a time when special legislation is regarded as one of the most odious forms of misgovernment. Such a railroad as the bill provides for has been suggested heretofore, but it should never be authorized completely independent of the control of the City authorities, or without requiring, if built on arches, that they should be left open, so as to afford unobstructed access and egress to and from the docks.

Fourth—Under section 10 the company is authorized to construct one or any of three lines of railroad, from river to river, between One Hundred and Sixty-first and One Hundred and Tenth streets. The said lines may be elevated or depressed. They may, if elevated, consist of solid masses of storehouses, as on the river lines. They may be constructed of any width, and are exempt from all control by the City authorities.

Fifth—The space along the rivers surrendered to the company is from seventeen to twenty miles in length, and without restriction as to the width to be occupied for the railroad, with its arched warehouses. The value of the surface thus surrendered is variously estimated at from twenty to thirty millions of dollars. The use of this surface in the manner provided for by the bill differs entirely from that of horse railroads. The latter leave the streets and avenues which they use entirely unobstructed, except at the moment when the cars are passing. The occupation by this company of the water-front is a permanent obstruction, guaranteed to it in perpetuity, to be used after complying with the requirement to build a railroad for any purpose which it may think most conducive to its private profit, and this enormous concession is made without compensation, except the contingent of a payment of three per cent. on any dividend it may make to its stockholders. Such are a few but by no means all of the objections to this monstrous scheme. The authority to construct piers and docks of its own, not exceeding ten in number, and to occupy any streets or avenues upon its route without compensation whenever they shall be necessary for the construction or operation of the railroad-bed, turnouts, stations, side-tracks, or depots, is among the other extraordinary powers conferred upon it. I can regard it in no other light than a sacrifice of the commercial interests of the city and of its business classes to private gain. It is a striking example of the grossest abuse of the day in legislation—the creation of great corporations and the surrender of the rights of individuals and the interest of municipalities for their special benefit. It is difficult to fancy a scheme more independent of all safeguards, more ingeniously framed to secure enormous profits to the shareholders, or more certain to impair the commercial interests and independence of the city. The crowning assumption of the bill is to declare the company a "public corporation," equalizing it in rank with the Government of the City, which is despoiled and made tributary to it, holding out the deceptive idea (to use the language of the courts) "that the only interest involved is the public interest, and aiming to evade the legal liabilities to which corporations created for private profit are subject."

JOHN A. DIX.

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The quarterly meeting of the College of Pharmacy was held yesterday evening at the University, Washington square, the President, Paul Balluff, in the chair. The second annual statistical report of the Board of Pharmacy was read by the Secretary. It stated that during the year just closed there were 104 candidates for certificates, of which 71 were passed, and 33 rejected. The total number of candidates examined since the organization of the board was 278, and of these 63 were rejected. The total of registered pharmaceutists is 517, and assistants 546, making a grand total of 1,063. The examination for certificates comprises chemistry, toxicology, reading prescriptions and doses, pharmacy, materia medica, and pharmaceutical botany. After a satisfactory examination in these departments the applicant receives a certificate.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

MR. DISRAELI ON HOME RULE.

A REVIEW OF IRISH HISTORY, AND SOME ADVICE TO IRISH POLITICIANS.

The address of Mr. Butt, leader of the Home Rule movement, and the reply of the Attorney General for Ireland, which formed the opening of this important debate, have already appeared in THE TIMES. According to the terms agreed upon at the motion for adjournment, the debate was brought to a conclusion on the second evening of the discussion. On this occasion the most prominent among the Irish members who opposed the motion was the O'Donoghue, who said that those who supported this agitation were encouraging a mischievous delusion. Instead of the Home Rule movement being a constitutional movement, he looked upon it as a compromise concocted by those who would not face the perils and penalties of Fenianism. The proposal itself was an insidious and treacherous assault upon the principles of unity and all that depended upon it. He could not understand how any man endowed with ordinary intelligence could take up the motion and read it without a feeling of indignation. The honorable gentleman proceeded next to trace the history of the repeal movement under O'Connell, and to contrast the position of Ireland at that time with what it was now. At present there was no supremacy of the Church; the land was free, and Ireland was in the enjoyment of every constitutional privilege; and the success of this agitation would simply be to undo all that had been gained during the last few years, to plunge Ireland into a civil war and to isolate the country from all the advantages of the Imperial connection. The Government had shown every desire to promote necessary legislation for Ireland, and he had every confidence that Parliament would find time to pass any measure really wanted or desired by the Irish people. He denounced in strong terms the denials which had been made on the recent progress of Ireland, but he had no doubt those who made them would do their best to make good their words. So it was the duty of every man who had the welfare of his country at heart to come to the front and counteract their efforts. He was glad the motion had been made, for in spite of the declaration of some Scotch and English members at the late election he should be astonished if one of them lent it countenance. The great majority of the professional and mercantile classes were against the proposal, regarding it as a great obstacle to the progress of Ireland. To separate the Legislatures of the two countries would be to strike a fatal blow at the power and dignity of the nation, and the prosperity of all her people, and would, he firmly believed, place in imminent peril the individual interests of every man in Ireland of every class and every calling.

MR. DISRAELI'S SPEECH.

After some speeches from several Irish members in favor of the motion, and from others, including some of Mr. Gladstone's late colleagues, against it, Mr. Disraeli rose amid loud cheers, and said:

SIR: We are asked to go into committee to discuss the question whether an Irish Parliament should have the exclusive right of managing Irish affairs. I demur to going into committee, because I do not admit the principle involved in question. I ask, why should we go into Committee to consider if the Irish people have a right to manage their own affairs in an Irish Parliament? Is that a right possessed by the English people? No; they have no such right, nor have the people of Scotland any right of this kind. I remember when I first entered the House of Commons that for one or two sessions the English members were arrayed against the existing Government that at the time dealt largely on Irish legislation. Of course, in doing so they received the support of the Irish members, but no English member for one moment questioned their constitutional right to do so. There are interests connected with Scotland and supported by the great majority of Scotch members; but I never heard it alleged that because of that there should be a Scotch Parliament. Therefore, the alleged right of the Irish people to exclusively manage Irish affairs is a right which never existed and which should not be enjoyed. But assuming, which is a very large assumption, that the principle of the honorable and learned member is a principle which ought to be admitted, and that this right should be acknowledged, I want to know how it is to be carried into effect. Now, we have listened to the right honorable gentleman who has just addressed us with so much acuteness, and who, speaking upon matters of which he has both Parliamentary and official experience, has pointed out some of the difficulties and the ridiculous consequences of the course which we are invited to adopt. We have also listened to speakers on the previous night, and especially to the noble Lord (the Marquis of Hartington,) who, in that effective address which he delivered to the House, showed, from his own experience as a Minister of State, the great difficulties in which we should be involved. But I admit the principle, and I will ask the House—having followed this debate with interest and attention, and especially the addresses of the honorable and learned member for Limerick and his principal supporters—have they obtained any definite conception from any language that has been used of the means by which they intend to carry into effect the vague policy which they recommend? We are told that what they require is not repeal, but federation, and for a time that seemed to fall upon the House as a new, if not a true, point in debate. But reflection must have convinced us all that federation is an arrangement between independent States—equal as regards themselves in their right—and that it would be impossible to construct a federation without previously repealing that act of union which we are told is not sought to be repealed. Well, we are told to remember that if this arrangement be carried into effect—the means not being detailed to us, and which I cannot devise—out, assuming that it is possible I am quite sure that it will pull down the whole administrative hierarchy of the country with the whole system of constitutional administration which has been gradually formed during two centuries by the constant efforts of Parliament. All that must be abolished. Whether we should have one Imperial Parliament and one Local Parliament, or whether we must have, as has just been suggested—and it will probably be the solution of many difficulties, although it will lead to greater ones—one Imperial and three Local Parliaments; one thing is quite clear—that we should end in having co-ordinate and competing authorities, and that we should find officers of state acting on policies totally distinct, and bringing about a course of affairs hostile to each other. I shall also be glad to ascertain—for I have not learned it from anything the honorable member for Limerick has told us—how he means to manage this double representation, which is to be enjoyed by the Irish members, and which is to be at the same time imperial and local. Are there to be two sets of members? I infer from something that has been said by the honorable member, or perhaps from his friends allowing the assertion to be made by others, that there is to be only one set of members, and that they are to be hurried from capital to capital to fulfill their duties. Let us see how that would work. Let us suppose, what is not impossible, that the local Parliament in Dublin is deeply engaged in a subject of domestic interest—of exclusively Irish interest—it might be, we will say, the subject of national education. The attendance of every member of the Local Parliament is necessary. Well, there is a question of imperial importance at the same time brought forward at Westminster, and one which might equally interest all the members of the Local Parliament engaged on this subject of domestic interest. It might concern our relations with some foreign power of importance, and between which and Ireland we are frequently reminded there are feelings of intimate sympathy and friendship. I cannot doubt for a moment that if there were a question that might involve a war, we will suppose with France, all the Irish members would immediately feel that they had pressing imperial duties to fulfil, and how are they at the same time to fulfill their domestic duties at Dublin, and their imperial duties at Westminster? Would they communicate by the telegraph their votes and decisions? Is it in an age when we have denounced proxies as an abuse that we should settle by means of proxies the controversies of nations? I cannot conceive that the honorable and learned gentleman would have recourse to such a scheme. But if there are such difficulties, not to say impossibilities, in devising any means of carrying into effect the scheme of the honorable and learned gentleman—if it is full of those difficulties which have been dwelt upon by so many members in this debate—if there is a chance of it producing immediately so much uneasiness, not to say injury, I want to know what is the cause—the sufficient cause—why we should run the risk of such a change as that which is suggested? I have not yet learned sufficiently from the honorable and learned gentleman what that cause is. I have listened with great attention to what the honorable and learned gentleman said, especially on that head. I was anxious—while I followed him in his bold scheme and in the ambiguous details by which it was to be carried into effect—particularly to discover why we were to run so great a risk, why we were to consent to so vast a change, and what was the overwhelming reason which should induce an experienced and practical people like the British nation to adopt the suggestions of the honorable and learned gentleman. I do not say that he did not offer some reasons. It would be impossible for him to come here and make such a proposition as he had made without offering some. But what are they? I took them down, and I think I am accurate. There were causes of complaint, and for these causes of complaint it was necessary to establish an Irish Parliament which should devote itself exclusively to Irish affairs—an arrangement which all must admit, without going into the consideration of great questions of policy, would at first produce immense confusion, and probably produce a most injurious effect on the service of the country. Now, what are the causes of complaint of the Irish people, proclaimed to us by their chosen leader, who is in constant training for the office which he fulfilled on this occasion, and who, therefore, you may depend up it, has omitted none? The first and principal complaint is that Irishmen are not preferred to high office. The honorable and learned gentleman stated that there were five principal offices in the Irish Government, and at the present moment they were all filled by Englishmen and Scotchmen. Well, the honorable and learned gentleman has more information on that subject than I have myself. I will not contradict him on that head. All I know is, I have known Irish offices filled by Irishmen, and if they are not so filled now I suppose it is from one of those casualties which do occasionally arise in the conduct of human affairs. I will say this, however, although the present Lord Lieutenant is not an Irishman, when his Sovereign wished to confer on him the highest dignity in the Peerage, he humbly submitted that it should be an Irish dukedom, and an Irish dukedom only; so that, if he is not an Irishman, he is, at all events, an Irish duke. But is it the fact that the great offices of the State are not enjoyed by Irishmen? I have not had time to make any researches. The honorable and learned gentleman who has given up his life to one subject, ought to be master of it. I can only speak from my memory, stimulated by the course of the debate; but while the honorable and learned gentleman was speaking, while he was proposing a revolution in order that justice might be done to his countrymen, and that they might employ that which, according to him, they never got—namely, possession of the great offices—it did occur to me that I have known three Prime Ministers who were Irishmen—I have known law officers of Ireland who were Irishmen. The present Lord Chancellor of England is an Irishman. The Secretary for Ireland to the late Government was an Irishman. The Secretary for Ireland to the Government of Lord Derby was an Irishman, and I don't know how many Irish Judges of all descriptions are Irishmen. And yet we are asked to put an end to the Imperial Parliament, and make this great revolution because Irishmen have not had their share of the great offices of the State. Well, what was the next complaint of the Irish people upon which this demand was founded? It was that Ireland is at this moment governed by Coercion bills—that it has been periodically and frequently governed by Coercion bills, and coercion bills of the most stringent and stern character. I do not deny their stringency and sternness, but it should be remembered that the Irish members made no protest against those bills. Where did they make their protests? It must have been in their local Parliament. It certainly was not in the Imperial Parliament. Their minorities were too contemptible. With what degree of self-complacency and self-respect can the honorable and learned gentleman come forward and make the present coercion system of legislation that exists in Ireland—which has been generally supported by all the Irish members, with the exception of some dozen who voted against it—with what justice can he represent that as a sufficient excuse for the enormous proposition he has now submitted to the House of Commons? I must do the honorable and learned gentleman the justice to say there were other grounds stated besides coercion and offices. He seemed to bring forward the famine as one of the great complaints; but, as he treated that in a somewhat nebulous manner, I will not press him on that point. I leave it to the general feeling of the House. The famine was originally produced, no doubt, by the amount of the population of Ireland being greatly in excess as compared with the means of supporting the people. [An honorable member, "Emigration."] I do not share the feelings of all in this House on that subject. I cannot say that I view without emotion that immense and extensive emigration of the people. I have never considered it in those transcendent lights of political economy in which some have regarded it. But I want to know what is or can ever be the remedy for this system of emigration. There is only one, and it is to increase the means of the employment of the people and vary the species of that employment. As long as the Irish are actuated by the passionate love of the soil, which I suppose is the consequence of their tribal relations in a great degree—so long as they will not be weaned from it—so long as that passion leads them to deeds of rapine and outrage into which they periodically break out—so long will the capital of this country be diverted from Ireland and prevented from being invested there, and so long the means of varying and increasing the employment of the people will fail. But when you come to the diminution of the population, the honorable and learned gentleman who knows everything connected with subjects of this kind must be perfectly aware that the great increase to the population of Ireland occurred after the union, and therefore the inferences drawn from his general political dogmas on that subject cannot be accepted. There was, I admit, one practical complaint which the honorable and learned gentleman brought forward, and that was that the borough franchise of Ireland was higher than the borough franchise of England. Well, that is a very small matter. If that were so, it hardly is a sufficient cause for that great change which the honorable and learned gentleman and his friends have proposed to-night. If you look into the question, the conclusion which an impartial mind would draw, would be exactly contrary to the conclusion which has been drawn by the honorable and learned gentleman. Why, the borough franchise of Ireland for a long period, since the Reform act of Lord Grey, until the act of 1868, has always been much lower than the borough franchise in England. If Ireland has been dealt with, so far as the question of Parliamentary reform is concerned, in a different and a much more liberal manner than England, there have been more acts to invest the Irish people with the political franchise, than there have been acts to invest the people of England with it, and for this simple and singular reason, that it was found almost impossible to establish and maintain a sufficient constituency either in the counties or in the boroughs. The consequence is, there have been certainly three Reform acts since the act of 1832, the object of which has been to increase the constituencies of Ireland, both in the counties and the boroughs, by reducing the franchise; and the franchise of the Irish boroughs was for a long series of years, between thirty and forty years, much lower than the borough franchise in England. Ireland was not dealt with at the same time as the English and Scotch franchises in 1868, but no one in that Parliament for a moment supposed that it was from any jealousy of Ireland, or any unwillingness to treat the Irish on the same general principle of equality with regard to the franchise as England. But time was then most precious, and Ireland had been repeatedly, and in its favor, and for its peculiar advantage, dealt with on this subject of the franchise, when England and Scotland were not; and, therefore, under the circumstances, it was not necessary then to take into consideration the borough franchise of Ireland, which was a very low franchise. Who can for a moment suppose that the franchise of Ireland, being for six or seven years higher than the borough franchise of England, which had been probably for thirty-five years much lower, was a sufficient reason, or a reason that could be alleged with any plausibility, for effecting the change which the honorable and learned gentleman proposes? I have asked the House to consider why we should acknowledge the principle that Ireland had a right to manage all exclusively Irish affairs in an Irish Parliament; I have asked, assuming this right, how it is to be done—a subject on which I can throw very little light. Not only so, it would produce endless confusion; and I may ask, when this confusion would probably be the consequence of the course he recommends, whether he has alleged sufficient cause—I may say any cause—adequate for such a change? Now, I want to discover what the real cause is; and, indeed, I should have given that up had it not been for the speech of the honorable member for Louth. He who addressed us with so much animation appeared to me to throw off the mask. He did not tell us that he wanted an Irish Parliament for local purposes, or because Irishmen were not sufficiently promoted, or because there were coercive acts, or because a famine had once raged in the land, or because the borough franchise was not as low as the borough franchise in England; he went at once to the real cause, and he said, "We require this great change—we require our own Parliament to put an end to our own subjugation." (Hear! hear!" from the opposition benches below the gangway.) I accept that cheer from the honorable gentlemen as an evidence that I am stating the case with that accuracy which, I trust, always distinguishes me. I must say there is to be nothing more extraordinary than the determination of the Irish people to proclaim to the world that they are a conquered race. I have been always surprised that a people gifted with so much genius, so much sentiment, such winning qualities should be—I am sure they will pardon me saying it, my remark is an abstract and not a personal one—should be so deficient in self-respect. I deny that the Irish people are conquered; they are proud of it; I deny that they have any ground for that pride. The honorable member for Louth was quite elated when he spoke of the subjection of his people. He seemed almost inspired when he talked of the Irish being still in chains. I must enter my protest against a course which appears to me so extraordinary. And, first of all, I deny that the Irish are an ancient nation that have been conquered more than all ancient nations have been. I deny that the Irish have been conquered more than, or even as often, as the English. You never heard an Englishman going about and boasting of his subjection. He boasts sometimes of having come over with William the Conqueror, or of his relations having done so. The Irish have been conquered by the Normans and so have we, and in modern times I will not deny that Oliver Cromwell conquered Ireland, but it was after he had conquered England. William III. could not have succeeded in conquering Ireland if he had not previously conquered England. Therefore, there is no foundation for this state of affairs of which the honorable member for Louth and the school he represents are always so proud. Allow me to point out to the House that this mere bit of sentiment is the only real foundation for this violent change which is now proposed. If they are not a subject race, they have no argument at all according to the honorable member for Louth. I would most respectfully remark to my Irish friends there is something, I think, impolitic in the boastful manner in which they will remember the disgraces and disasters of their people. It is peculiar to them, but I would recommend them not to be too fond of indulging in it. We have the advantage of living in an age when people are not remarkable for a superstitious veneration for history or acquaintance with it. We cannot spare so much time to the past as our fathers did, and I have no doubt when all the various systems of education now afloat are matured, and the consequences are really accomplished, the great body of the nation will not be acquainted with anything but the information of the current hour. If, therefore, Irish gentlemen would only hold their tongues, I don't believe that in the course of a generation anybody would remember that they had been subjugated, but in the course of a generation they will turn out to be the representatives of a contented and prosperous people. I have touched upon these points because they were referred to in the course of the debate, and because my doing so would show that I have listened with attention to the general observations which have been made. So far as my own individual opinion is concerned—and my opinion upon the subject is very clear and very firm—I have had no need whatever to take into consideration the various subjects to which I have cursorily alluded. I will, however, say even this—that if it could be proved to me that the union had absolutely impoverished Ireland instead of having enriched it, that could not be held as a sufficient reason for the course proposed to be adopted to-night. We have been told that the proper mode by which to remedy this imaginary grievance of Ireland is to adopt a Federal Union, and we had a good deal of light thrown upon this subject by reference to Federal Unions in Austro-Hungary, the United States, Switzerland, and so forth. I should never speak of the Empire of Austro-Hungary but with the greatest respect, and I have no doubt myself that on both sides of the House great sympathy must be always felt for the Monarch of that Empire. He has experienced extraordinary vicissitudes and has encountered great calamities, and from the period when first as a youth he accepted, at a time of great turbulence, the throne, he has conducted himself, I think, with great courage and conscientiousness. I heartily wish success to that great experiment, and, what is more, I believe there is every prospect of its success and of the increased strength and prosperity of that Empire. But I must say, and I hope without offense to any one, that I am not prepared to stake the fortunes of an ancient and famous Monarchy, and of an Empire whose flag floats on many waters, upon the success, the limited success, of an experiment which has only commenced in our own time, and which certainly ought not to be adduced as a model to a country like England. As for the other cases brought forward of the United States, the Swiss Confederation, and especially that happy exemplar of Iceland (laughter) which was introduced in so grave a manner, I dispute the propriety of arguing the question on such grounds. I dispute the propriety of arguing the practicability or advisability of adopting a federal connection between England and Ireland or any other part of our dominions upon abstract principles or upon any general instances like those. The question of a federal connection between England and Ireland depends upon the circumstances of the case, upon the circumstances of the two countries, the evidence we have to deal with now, and the consequences we may have hereafter to encounter. That is the only way that I should consider this question. I ask myself if it be possible for a moment to establish that division of duties between local and imperial business suggested by the honorable member for Limerick. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that it is possible—not only that it is possible, but that the result is consummated, and that we have Parliaments sitting at Dublin and at Westminster—I ask how this scheme will practically work, and what will be the probable consequences? In the first place, I must naturally look at the character of the population of Ireland in order that, when I know what the constituency is, I may be able to form a notion of what will be the character of the representatives. There is, no doubt—I may say it without offense—that the large majority of the population of Ireland are of the Roman Catholic faith. Honorable gentlemen opposite need not be alarmed. I am not going to make any observations disparaging to their religion. I have always expressed, as I do now, my respect for their faith. I cannot conceal from myself that the organization of the Roman Catholic religion is a most powerful organization—perhaps, if I may say so, the most powerful now in existence. I will say this, that it is not the less powerful because the head of that faith has been deprived of his capital and a few provinces. I believe his power has increased. I am not here to impute to the head of that faith or his counselors any aggressive spirit against civilization or the tranquility of Europe. But they are of flesh and blood, animated by the feelings and influenced by the passions which have always governed the transactions of mankind, and I cannot doubt that such influences and such feelings must have great effect upon the conduct of a Parliament elected in Ireland by an overwhelming majority professing the Roman Catholic faith, and returning to that Parliament a large majority of representatives of the same faith. I want to know, suppose that to happen, which it is not improbable may happen, and which, perhaps, I may say, may certainly happen in the generation which is now, we will say, commencing—suppose there was a great movement in Europe, the object of which was to restore the head of the Roman Catholic faith to the capital which he has lost and the provinces of which he has been deprived—and suppose we were assembled in Parliament to take counsel upon some of the circumstances and events which such combinations might produce, would Irish members be satisfied by coming to the Imperial Council and availing themselves of their imperial position to express their sentiments and give their votes? And if their counsels were disregarded, if their votes were outnumbered, can we believe that a Roman Catholic Parliament in Ireland would be indifferent to events which they must class among the highest and most interesting to them, and in which their feelings are the most deeply engaged? Sir, I cannot for a moment myself resist the conviction that in such a state of affairs the Parliament of Ireland would not hesitate in believing that it was an exclusively Irish affair to consider the condition of the head of the Roman Catholic faith. Well, I believe that that would lead to great dangers, and possibly to great disasters, and that if we found the two countries pursuing a different policy that might happen, which none can contemplate without a feeling of terror—we might be called upon to interfere between a portion of the Irish people who did not sympathize with the majority of the Irish Parliament, and perhaps to interfere with force. Nor can we suppose from the experience that we have had that the majority of the Irish people, with a majority in their Parliament which had declared its opinions clearly and decidedly upon this question, would easily be daunted, either by the threats of the Protestant population of Ireland, or even by the interference of England. We might be approaching one of those crises in human affairs that fill the largest pages of history. Civil war might even be a lesser evil than the calamities which might impend over both countries. There might be sympathy with nations which have not been subjugated. We have been told even in the course of this debate by an honorable member that there is great sympathy between Ireland and a foreign nation—a nation once a great power, and probably one to whom there are future destinies of authority yet remaining. Sir, these are considerations which greatly influence me in the consideration of this question. I cannot view it as a question whether we ought to establish a great vestry in Dublin. I cannot stop merely at the consideration whether it might or might not involve our administrative system in infinite difficulties and inconsistencies. These are all light matters compared with the question which I have submitted to myself, and which to my eye assumes much greater magnitude. I am opposed, therefore, to this motion, because I think involved in it are the highest and nearest interests of our country. I am opposed to it for the sake of the Irish people as much as for the sake of the English and the Scotch. I am opposed to it because I wish to see at the important crisis of the world, that, perhaps, is nearer arriving than some of us suppose, a united people welded in one great nationality, and because I feel that, if we sanction this policy, if we do not cleanse the Parliamentary bosom of this perilous stuff, we shall bring about the disintegration of the kingdom, and the destruction of the empire. The right honorable gentleman resumed his seat amid loud and long-continued cheering.

The House soon after divided, when there appeared—

For the motion	61
Against	458
Majority against	397

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 16.

By Judge Lawrence.

Nos.
41—Rosenbourgh vs. Roberts.
12—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Leland, &c.
13—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Freeland, &c.
24—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Buckner.
190—Half vs. Cruger.

Nos.
191—Same vs. Same.
197—Pugh vs. Freese.
198—Winston vs. Mitchell Iron Non-Explosive Boiler Company.
200—Western R. R. Co. vs. Bayne, &c.
204—Matter of Bevans.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

5227—Smith vs. Degraaf.
5475—Woods vs. Fealy et al.
5674—Holden vs. Hodgson.
5595—Bernard vs. Grosy.
5452—Pinkerton vs. Cummings.
3655—Gillespie vs. Landsberg.
3922—Berman vs. Rinaldo.
5624—Oppenheimer vs. Blum.
5206—Kuhn vs. Jackson.
5661—Frankfort vs. Surbrug.
5571—Fernbacher et al. vs. Connolly.
5459—Noyes vs. Alden et al.
——Maltnacht vs. Schmitt.
5503½—Walsh vs. Walsh.
——Howe Sewing Machine Company vs. Rossman.

——Lee vs. Birdsall.
3337—Hallahan vs. Wenso.
5647—Searing vs. Wing et al.
5341—Mitchell vs. Ferguson.
5657—Schroeder vs. Hukle.
5297—Arnoux vs. May.
5593—Mason vs. Walters.
5433—Repper vs. Rauchfuss et al.
4849—Davis vs. Smyth.
1484—Judd vs. Beman.
——Saunders vs. Keeping.
5645—Southwick vs. Townsend.
5316—Chambers vs. Harrison et al.
5317—Sturcke vs. Felten.
5318—Kolaher vs. Le Fevre.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Carlotta Shotwell, grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Street vs. Apfel; reference.

Metzger vs. Liston; motion denied.

Cope and vs. Grimm; Shackman vs. Oppenheimer, (four motions:) The Bank of Savings of the City of New-York vs. Constant, Executor, &c.; Hunt, Executor, &c., vs. Peck; Merchants' Exchange National Bank vs. The Waterville Manufacturing Company; granted.

Grieme vs. Grieme; Vogel vs. Platte memorandums for counsel.

Webster vs. Rackett; motion granted without costs.

Certificates of incorporation of the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society; granted and ordered to be filed.

In the matter of compensating Mary Jane Lee; order granted.

In re. Receivership of the Bowling Green Savings Bank. Memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Spier, J.

Place et al. vs. Husted; interrogatories and cross-interrogatories allowed, as served on the parties. The usual consent must be attached, to the effect that all exceptions and objections be made available, as though the witnesses were examined in open court.

Scott vs. Pettee; motion that further bill of particulars be furnished denied, with $10 costs.

Schuyler et. al. vs. The Merchants' Exchange National Bank, impleaded; motion to strike out certain portions of the answer denied, with $10 costs.

By Judge Curtis.

Magnin vs. Adams Express Company; proposed case and amendments settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Metzel vs. Price; motion granted.

Goodman vs. Hirsch; motion granted, with costs, unless plaintiff, within five days, pay $10 from service, &c.

Michon vs. Delhus; motion denied. See memorandum.

THE MADLINGER ARSON CASE.

The trial of Edward Madlinger, charged with setting fire to his tailor's store at No. 66 East Twelfth street on the 29th of December last, was resumed in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Counsel on both sides having summed up on the previous evening, Judge Sutherland, on the opening of court, delivered his charge to the jury, in which he reviewed the evidence in the case and ably explained the law of arson. The jury retired to deliberate at 11:30 A. M., and at 4:15 P. M. not having agreed on a verdict were discharged. The prisoner was remanded to the Tombs.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500	West. Union	71⅞	700	Lake Shore	72⅜
300	do....s3.	71⅞	100	do....s3.	72¼
700	do	71¾	300	do	72¼
300	do....b3.	71¾	100	do....s3.	72⅜
200	do....s3.	71⅝	100	do	72¼
200	do	71½	100	do....s3.	72⅜
300	do	71½	900	do	72⅜
200	do	71⅜	100	Union Pacific....s3.	25⅞
200	do	72½	100	Panama	111
200	Pacific Mail	44½	100	do	111⅛
1000	do....s3.	44½	200	do	111⅜
700	do	44⅝	200	do	111⅝
800	do	44½	100	St. Paul....s3.	34¼
1200	do	44⅜	200	do	34⅛
1600	do	44¼	50	do	34⅜
300	do	44⅛	100	do	34¼
600	do	44	500	Rock Island	97¼
300	do....s3.	44	100	do....s3.	97¼
300	Erie Railway	33	200	do	97
700	do	32⅞	100	do....c.	97⅛
400	do	32¾	200	do	97
800	do	32⅞	500	do	97¼
2300	do	33	200	do	97⅛
700	do....b3.	33	100	do....b3.	97⅛
1300	do	33⅛	800	Tol. & Wabash	34¾
100	do....s3.	33⅛	100	do	34⅝
800	do....s3.	33	100	do	34½
200	do	33	500	do	34⅜
1000	do	32⅞	300	do....b3.	34⅜
600	do	33	100	Del., Lack. & W.	106⅝
10	N. Y. C. & Hud.	99	300	C., C. & I. C.	17
100	North-western	37			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s,'81, R....b. c.	115⅞	$10,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '65, n....12.	115⅜
3,000 do....12.	116	10,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '67	115½
69,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62....12.	112½	10,000 do....12.	115½
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	115¾	5,000 do....b. c.	115¼
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112¾	10,000 do	115⅜
3,000 do....b. c.	112½	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68....b. c.	117⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65....N.	116½	5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C....b3.	112¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$4,000	Mo. 6s, L. Bs.	92¾	100	Panama R. R....b. c.	111½
1,000	B.&C.R.M. 1st.	55	400	L. S. & Mich. So. b. c. s3.	72⅛
4,000	A. & Sus. 1st.	102	100	do	72⅛
1,000	C. & N. W. C.	86	1100	do....b3.	72¼
5,000	C. & N. W. Con. C. Gd. Bonds	77½	100	do	72¼
3,000	do	78	200	do....s3.	72¼
5,000	Mor. & Es 2d.	104	400	do	72⅜
5,000	U. P. R. R. 1st.	81¼	100	do....c.	72⅜
1,000	do	81⅜	100	do....b3.	72⅜
1,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	96	100	do....s5.	72¼
1,000	do	96⅛	200*	do	72¼
4,000	do	96½	600	Un. Pac....b. c.	25¾
1,000	C. Pac. G. Bds.	89	100	do....s5.	25¾
5	Fourth Nat. Bk.	102	10	C. & N. W....b. c.	36¾
600	Pacific Mail....b. c.	44	7	C., C. C. & I. b. c.	73
600	do	43⅞	25	N. Jer. Cen....b. c.	105½
600	do....b3.	44	100	C. & R. I....b. c. b3.	97⅛
100	do	44½	100	do	97⅜
1500	do	44¼	100	do....b3.	97⅜
600	do	44⅛	100	C., Mil. & St. Paul, b. c. s3.	34⅜
100	do....s3.	44	100	do	34⅜
200	do	44	200	do	34⅜
100	do....s3.	44⅛	200	do....s3.	34⅜
1100	do	44	100	W. U. T....b. c. b3.	71⅛
100	do	43⅞	100	do....b3.	71½
25	American Ex.	60¾	10	do	71¼
12	U. S. Express	70	200	do	71½
500	Erie Railway.b. c.	33	1000	do	71½
100	do	32⅞	200	do....c.	71½
500	do....b3.	33	100	do....s3.	71½
600	do	33	200	Tol. & Wab....b. c.	34⅜
780	do....b3.	33⅛	300	do	34½
1100	do	33⅛	200	do	34⅝
100	do	33⅛	100	do....s3.	34½
100	do	33⅛	11	Morris & Essex	93¾
900	do	33	200	Ohio & Miss....b. c.	24¾
100	do	32⅞	100	do	24⅞
200	do	32¾	300	do	25
500	do	32⅝	300	do	25⅛
400	do....b3.	32⅝	100	do	25¼
700	do	32⅝	100	do	25⅛
85	N. Y. C. & H....b. c.	99⅜	100	do	25
10	do	99½	10	Mich. Cen....b. c.	70½
100	C., C. & I. C....b. c.	17			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

400	Pacific Mail....b3.	44	100	Lake Shore....b3.	72¼
500	do	44	100	do	72⅜
1700	do	43⅞	200	do....c.	72⅜
300	do	44	200	do	72½
200	Erie Railway	32⅞	300	do	72⅜
100	do....s3.	32⅞	400	do	72⅜
300	do	32½	100	do	72¼
700	do....b3.	32⅝	50	do	72½
400	do....s3.	32½	100	do	72½
200	do	32½	200	do	72½
1000	do....b3.	32⅝	100	Union Pacific....s5.	25¾
100	do	32⅝	200	do....b3.	25¾
200	do	32⅞	100	North-western	36⅞
200	do	32⅞	400	do....b3.	36⅞
100	Tol. & Wabash	34⅝	100	Rock Island	97¼
100	do	34⅝	100	St. Paul	34⅜
200	do....c.	34½	300	Ohio & Miss	25
100	do	34½	100	do	25⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$50,000 U. S. 5-20 R., 1867....b. c.	115⅛	$10,000 U. S. 10-40, R....b. c.	112⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Mis. S. 6s,'76.	97	100	Panama Railroad	111
1,000	U. P. 7s, L G.	80	200	C. & N. W. b. c. b3.	37
10,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	81½	300	do	36⅞
2,000	Erie 3d	98½	10	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	55
3,000	C.& R.I.&P.7s.	103	900	L.S.&M.So. b. c. b3.	72½
1,000	Mich. Cent. 7s.	96	200	do	72⅜
5,000	C. & N. W. C.	86	100	do....s3.	72⅜
12,000	A. & S.2d. b. c.	101	300	do	72⅜
200	C. C. of Md....b. c.	42¼	100	do	72⅜
300	W. U. Tel. b. c. b3.	71¾	100	do....b3.	72⅜
200	do	71¾	200	do	72½
900	do....s3.	71½	300	Un. Pac. R....b. c.	25⅞
100	do	71½	100	N. J. C. R....b. c.	105½
40	Am. Express.b. c.	60¾	100	C. & R. I. R....b. c.	97¼
1000	Pac. Mail....b. c.	43⅞	200	C.,M.&St.P.R. b. c.	34¼
1500	do	44	100	do....s3.	34⅛
800	do....b3.	44	100	T.,W. & W. R. b. c.	34⅝
400	do	43⅞	100	do	34¼
100	N.Y.C.& H. R. b. c.	99¼	400	do	34⅜
200	Erie R....b. c. b3.	32⅞	100	do	34½
100	do	32⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C. G.	92
600	do	32½	100	H. & St. J. R. b. c.	25
100	do....b3.	32⅝	100	Pac. R. of Mis. b. c.	40
200	do	32⅝	500	do	39¾
100	do	32½			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

300	Western Union	71⅜	700	Lake Shore	72½
145	U. S. Express	70	200	do....s3.	72⅜
200	Pacific Mail....s60.	43¼	300	do	72⅜
100	do	43⅞	100	do....s60.	71⅝
400	do	43⅜	200	do....s3.	72¼
800	do	43⅝	1600	do	72¼
400	Erie Railway	32½	100	do	72½
100	do....s3.	32⅝	800	do....s60.	71⅝
400	do	32⅝	200	do....s3.	72¼
100	do	32½	900	do	72¼
100	do....b3.	32½	200	North-western	36¾
200	do	32⅝	200	St. Paul	34⅛
100	do	32½	400	do	34
200	Panama	110½	100	St. Paul Pf.	52½
100	Ohio & Miss	25	400	Toledo & Wab.	34¼

THURSDAY, July 16—P. M.

The Wall street markets have been duller to-day than at any time during the season thus far, and business seems to have settled down at last, notwithstanding a strong effort was made during the last two weeks of June to create a feeling of activity which should last all Summer. On the Stock Exchange business was almost at a standstill, and the transactions comprised but a trifle over 90,000 shares, or little more than one-half the amount of yesterday's sales. In fact, quite early in the day stocks were abandoned for the more exhilarating pastime of betting on the college regatta, and quite a number of pools were sold, amid much noise and hilarity. Erie, Pacific Mail, Western Union, and Lake Shore took the lead in the dealings, and quite a lively interest was manifested in Deleware and Lackawanna and Pacific Mail. At the opening of the Board the market was tolerably strong, the principal improvements on last prices of yesterday being in Pacific Mail, 1⅜; Panama, 1⅛; Erie, ⅞. In the other shares the advance ranged from 0 to ½, Western Union and Lake Shore being notably weak. At the subsequent dealings no changes worthy of note were observed, except that a decline on the whole general list was apparent from the sales of the morning, and that the market closed from ⅛ to ½ ₱ cent. lower than on yesterday, excepting Erie, Ohio and Mississippi, St. Paul Preferred, and Rock Island. Money was easy and abundant throughout the day at 2@3 ₱ cent. for call loans, closing at 2½, and prime discounts were taken at 5½@6½. Gold was steady at 109¾ @ 109¾, the opening and closing and only prices of the day. The sale of $1,000,000 Gold at the Sub-Treasury—being the third installment of the $5,000,000 to be sold during the month—failed to affect the market price. The bids submitted aggregated $4,390,000, at prices ranging from 109.25 to 109.79. The award of $1,000,000 was made at an average of 109.77. Carrying rates were 1 and 1½ ₱ cent.; borrowers not quoted. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $3,000 in redemption of called bonds, and $135,000 for interest. The Customs receipts amounted to $358,000. Foreign Exchange was dull and a fraction lower, bankers' 60 days sterling bills being quoted at $4 86¼ @$4 86¾ for actual business, and $4 88½@$4 89 for demand. Continental Exchanges were quiet and firm. Reichmarks, 95¾@96⅛; Cables, 96⅞@97; prime Paris, $5 14⅜@$5 11¼. The depression in London Exchanges was due to the free supply of bills and reports of further railroad loan negotiations. Government Bonds were steady and firm. Late in the afternoon it was reported on good authority that the Syndicate of German bankers, which a few weeks since sent in a proposal to the Treasury Department for $25,000,000 of the New Five ₱ cents. of the Funded Loan, had renewed that bid, which it will be remembered was withdrawn last week. By the terms of the renewed tender they ask for $25,000,000, at par and interest in gold, and require that the Department shall agree, if it accepts this offer, not to sell any more of the bonds for three months, or that it shall give them a call on the balance, $154,000,000, of the loan. Thus far no bids have been reported as received at the Treasury Department for this loan, and it is believed that this fact renders the present bidders more confident that Secretary Bristow will accede to their terms to avoid a possible failure in placing the bonds. But one week now remains in which to submit proposals, but from rumors of a quiet, yet meaning character, it is likely that a generally unexpected competition may ensue before the expiration of that time. Should this be the case the Syndicate will be severely outmanœuvred. It was announced to-day, as an offset to the reported combination between Pacific Mail and Panama, that the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies have now under consideration a plan for the establishment of a semi-monthly steam-ship line between China and San Francisco. The negotiation is pending with certain English capitalists and ship-builders, and the project, as thus far outlined, includes the putting on the route of six first-class steam vessels. The proposition involves a contract for ten years, on condition that Central and Union Pacific shall each subscribe $500,000. Should an early agreement be reached, it is said chartered steamers will be placed on the line until new vessels can be built. The rumor is at least as good as others of the same sort that have so often preceded it. The operations at the Gold Exchange Bank covered clearances to the amount of $42,561,000; gold balances, $1,100,156; currency balances, $1,209,500. The following were the transactions at the Clearing-house: Currency exchanges, $65,123,616; currency balances, $3,379,229; gold exchanges, $9,360,678; gold balances, $1,569,786. State Bonds have been dull and steady. Railroad Mortgages have been in fair request, with some slight improvement in prices in a few instances.

Closing Quotations—*July 16.*

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
U. S. New 5s, reg., 1881	112½	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1862	112¾	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, coup., 1867	117¼	117¼
American Gold	109¾	109⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86½ @86¾ @	$4 86¼ @86¾
N. Y. Central & Hudson	99¼	99¼
Chicago & Rock Island	97	97¼
Pacific Mail	44¼	43⅝
St. Paul, common	34⅜	34
St. Paul, preferred	52	52½
Western Union	71⅝	71⅜
Union Pacific	25⅞	25⅞
Lake Shore	72¼	72¼
Toledo & Wabash	34¾	34¼
North-western, common	36⅞	36¾
North-western, preferred	55¼	55
Delaware & Lackawanna	106½	105⅝
Central of New-Jersey	105½	105½
Panama	110½	110½
Erie	32¼	32½
Ohio & Mississippi	24¼	25
C., C. & Indiana Central	17⅛	17
Harlem	124	124

The highest and lowest prices of Shares and the number of sales are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. Y. C. and Hudson	99¼	99¼	100
Erie	33⅛	32⅜	21,000
Lake Shore	72⅝	72⅛	11,300
Wabash	34⅜	34¼	2,900
North-western	37	36¾	1,100
Rock Island	97⅜	97	2,300
Milwaukee and St. Paul	34⅜	34	1,700
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	52½	52½	100
Ohio and Mississippi	25¼	24¾	1,200
New-Jersey Central	105½	105½	200
Union Pacific	25⅞	25¾	1,400
C., C. and Ind. Central	17	17	400
Hannibal and St. Joseph	25	25	100
Panama	111⅝	110½	1,100
D., L. and Western	71⅞	71⅜	7,000
Western Union Telegraph	44⅝	43⅝	18,400
Pacific Mail	44⅝	43¼	21,000
Consolidation Coal	42¼	42¼	200
Total sales			92,200

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency, 6s	116½	117¼
6s, 1881, Registered	115¾	115⅞
6s, 1881, Coupons	117⅛	117⅜
5-20s, 1862, Registered	112½	112¾
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112½	112¾
5-20s, 1864, Registered	115	115½
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115½	115¾
5-20s, 1865, Registered	115¼	115½
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116½	117
5-20s, 1865, New, Registered	115¼	115½
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116¼	116½
5-20s, 1867, Registered	115¼	115½
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117¼	117⅜
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116	116½
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117	117¼
10-40s, Registered	112½	112⅜
10-40s, Coupons	112¾	113
5s, 1881, Registered*	111	111¼
5s, 1881, Coupons	112⅜	112⅝
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	88¾	89
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	81	81¼

*Ex interest.

The following were the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

California 7s	110	N. Y. 6s, Canal l'n.'75	106
Connecticut 6s	102½	N. Y. 6s Canal l'n.'77	106
Georgia 6s	75	N. Y. 6s, Canal l'n.'78	106
Ga. 7s, New Bonds	88¾	N. Y. 5s, Gld. L'n.'75	105
Ga. 7s, Indorsed	80	N. Y. 5s, Gld. L'n.'76	105
Ga. 7s, Gold Bonds	80	N. C. 6s, Old, J. & J.	18
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. April & Oct.	18
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	102	N.C.N.C.R.Ja.&Ju.	35
Ill. War Loan	100	N.C.N.C.R.Ap.&Oct.	35
Kentucky 6s	97½	N. C. N. C. R. coup. off Jan. & Ju.	25
Louisiana 6s	20		
La. 6s, N. Bds.	20	N. C. N. C. R. coup.	
La. 6s, Levee Bonds.	20	off Ap. & Oct.	25
La. 8s, Levee Bonds.	20	N. C. N. Bds., J. & J.	10
Michigan 6s, '78-'79.	101	N. C. N. Bds., A. & O.	10
Michigan 6s, '83	101	Ohio 6s, '75	98
Michigan 7s, '78	100	Ohio 6s, '81	101
Mo. 6s, due in '74	98½	Ohio 6s, '86	102
Mo. 6s, due in '75	97¾	Rhode Island 6s	101
L. Bds., due '81 to '91 inc.	92¾	S. C. 6s	25
		S. C. non-fund. bds.	5¼
Asy. or U'v. due '92	90	Tenn. 6s, Old, ex c.	53
Han. & St. Jo. due'74.	96½	Tenn. 6s, N. Bds. ex c.	53
Han. & St. Jo. due'76.	95	Va. 6s, Old	30
Han. & St. Jo. due'87.	92	Va. 6s, New Bds.	30
N. Y. 6s, Canal l'n.'74.	106	Va. 6s, Consol. Bds.	50½

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	101	Lake S. Div. bds.	96
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	100½	Lake S. Con. Cou. 1st	95
B.,C.R. & M. 1st 7s, g.	54	Mich. Cen. C.7s,1902.	96
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	50	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100½
Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100	N. Y. C. 6s, Sub.	88
Chi. & Alt. 1st	104	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	102
Chi. & Alt. Inc.	96	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	104⅝
Jol. & Chi. 1st	105	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.	103
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.	89	H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.	110	Har. 1st, 7s, Reg.	105
C., R. I. & Pac.	102½	Ohio & M. C. S. F.	88½
M. & S. P. 1st, 8s, P.D.	108	West. Pac. bds.	81½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104	Un. Pacific st.	81½
Chi. & N.W. Con.bs.	85½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	80
Chi. & N. W. 1st.	99½	Union Pac. Inc. 10s.	76¼
Chi. & N. W. c.g. bs.	77¾	Union Pac. S. F.	64
Gal. & Chi. Ext.	102	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.	81
Chi. & Mil. 1st	90	P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	97½
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S.F.	100	Pitts., F.W. & C.1st.	100
Del., L. & W.7s,Con.	103	Clev. & P. C. S. F.	95
Erie 1st, Ext.	102	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.	81½
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	100	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	93
Erie 3d 7s, '83	97	St. L. & I. M. 2d	50
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	96	Alt. & T. H. 1st	102
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	91	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Pf.	88
Long Dock bds.	98	Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	70
B., H. & E. 1st, '77	86	B. & S. Ill. 1st 8s.	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75.	101	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	79½
M. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	99	T. & W. 1st, Ext.	96
Cle. & Tol. new bds.	97	T. & W. 1st, St. L.D.	77
Clev., P. & A., o. bs.	99½	Gt. West. 1st, '88	91
Clev., P. & A., n. bs.	97	Gt. West. 2d, '93	75
B. & Erie new bds.	97	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.	80
Buf. & St. Line 7s	97	Laf., B. & Miss. 1st.	75

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	147	Leather Manufact's'.	180
American Exchange.	110	Manufac. & Merch.	50
Central National	99¾	Merchants'	118
Chemical	1004	Merchants' Exch'ge.	106½
Commerce	120	Nassau	106
Corn Exchange	123	New-York	121
First National	175	N. Y. National Ex.	99
Fourth National	101	Ninth National	100
Gallatin National	128	Pacific	165
Gold Exchange	110	People's	140
Grocers'	95	Phenix	96
Hanover	99	St. Nicholas	109
Importers & Traders'.	192	Union	136¾
Irving	123		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 16.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	
City 6s, new	103¾	104
Camden and Amboy	123¾	124
Pennsylvania Central	48⅞	49
Reading	55¾	55⅞
Lehigh Valley	60¾	60½
Catawissa Preferred	41½	42
Philadelphia and Erie	19¼	19¾
Northern Central	36½	37
Lehigh Navigation	44	44⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	95¾	96

The Eleventh Ward Savings Bank announces its usual semi-annual interest dividend on all sums in deposit entitled thereto, at the rate of *Six ₱ cent.* per annum, payable on and after July 20. The statement for the fiscal year ending June 30 shows assets amounting to $641,457 62, and liabilities of $620,567 19, leaving a net surplus of $20,890 43.

The Westchester Fire Insurance Company, of New-Rochelle, has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable on and after Aug. 1, at the New-York office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

The dividend due on the first mortgage Bonds of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad will be paid after Aug. 1 to those holders not joining in the purchase of the road, announcement to this effect being made by J. De Neufville, No. 18 Exchange place.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 16, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	50	Hops, bales	4
Bees-wax, pks.	6	Leather, sides	5,976
Copper, bbls.	174	Tallow, pks.	27
Copper, casks	327	Cut-meats, pks.	331
Flour, bbls.	9,307	Lard, tcs.	751
Meal, bbls.	1,890	Butter, pks.	3,532
Wheat, bushels	134,250	Cheese, pks.	20,312
Corn, bushels	312,770	Starch, pks.	680
Oats, bushels	14,800	Tobacco, hhds.	331
Malt, bushels	1,450	Tobacco, pks.	15
Cotton, bales	114	Wool, bales	611
Eggs, bbls.	696	Whisky, bbls.	543
Hemp, bales	20		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the brig E. L. Hall, for Naples—2,111 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark President Daal, for Cork—22,955 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Swallow, for Cork—18,028 bushels Corn.

By the bark H. Buschman, for Antwerp—30,942 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Masonic, for Amsterdam—3,083 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Industry, for London—12,006 bushels Corn.

By the bark Pauline, for Bremen—3,539 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Caroline, for Bremen—5,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Bremerhaven, for Bremen—7,238 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Edith, for Bremen—5,732 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark Montreal, for Antwerp—5,047 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Ansio, for Rotterdam—22,757 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Goodwin, for Barcelona—1,901 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Clara, for Bremen—4,310 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark G. F. Focking, for Elsinore—3,309 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Nile, for Antwerp—9,390 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Brazileira, for Plymouth—2,360 bags Oil-cake, 2,000 bushels Corn.

By the bark Ellef Thoresen, for Alicante—5,560 cases Petroleum.

By the brig L. & W. Armstrong, for Mayaguez—2,000 Shooks and Heads, 20,000 Hoops, 200 pails Lard, 100 cases Kerosene, 50 bxs. Cheese, 5 tcs. Hams, 300 bbls. Flour, 2 Horses, 1 Carriage, 9 bxs. Sumac, 10 bxs. Gasoline.

BAGGING—Sales have been reported of 700 rolls domestic cloth at 12½c.@12⅝c., and 300 do. in Boston at 12¼c.

BRICKS—Have been quoted steady on a moderate trade.

CANDLES—Have been in some demand, with Adamantine at 13½c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 25c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been in very slack demand, and quoted weak as to price since our last, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel, $21; Cumberland Soft at $6 75@$7, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ₱ ton.

COCOA—Has been selling slowly, with Maracaibo quoted at 30c.@32½c.; Caracas at 15c.@30c.; Guayaquil at 12½c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—For Rio, the market continued dull and nominal. There are sellers at a decline of ½c., gold, ₱ lb., without leading to business. Other kinds have been quiet.... The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here to-day was 85,914 bags, and at the outports, 36,647 bags, with 32,700 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Other kinds have been in moderate demand within the former range, closing weak. The recent movements in other than Rio and Santos (part previously reported) have been summed up thus: 16,647 mats Java, ex Ideda Berry, sold before arrival on private terms; 4,307 bags Maracaibo, ex sundry vessels, sold at 19c.@22c.; 2,808 mats Singapore, 700 mats Java, 876 bags Laguayra, 438 bags Costa Rica, 213 bags Jamaica, sold in lots for consumption within our range. Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here, to-day, 44,217 bags and 26,934 mats. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 19¾c.@20c.; fair, 20¾c.@21c.; good, 21½c.@21¾c.; prime, 22½c.@22¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 19¾c.@23½c., gold; Java, 23½c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 19½c.@21c.; Costa Rica, 20c.@22c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@22c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@22c.; Savanilla, 18½c.@21½c.; Curacoa, 18c.@20½c., and Jamaica, 19c.@21½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—For early deliveries the market has been rather quiet, the business in small lots on spinning account, with prices weak, though not quotably changed. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,142 bales, of which 891 bales last evening, including 1,129 to spinners and 13 on speculation. For future deliveries there has been a fair inquiry, with prices about 3-32c. lower, on other than September deliveries. Sales have been reported since our last of 26,800 bales, of which 5,700 bales late yesterday, closing at 16⅛c. for July, 16 9-32c.@16 5-16c. for August, 16 9-16c.@16 19-32c. for September, 16 11-32c.@16⅜c. for October, 16¼c. for November, and 16¼c. for December. The receipts at this port to-day were 114 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,199 bales, and thus far this week 7,301 bales, against 7,876 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 3,741,116 bales, against 3,523,-87 bales the previous season Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 10,435 bales; to the Continent, —— bales; stock in New-York, 117,023 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 212,836 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	15¾	15⅞	16 1-16	16 1-16
Low Midaling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Middling	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Good Middling	18½	18⅝	18¾	18¾

EGGS—Have been in moderate supply and slack demand since our last, within the reduced range of 20c.@25c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main dealings reported at 21c.@23c. for fair to prime stock.

EARTHENWARE—Has been generally quiet and depressed in price.

FISH—The inquiry has been somewhat brisker for the leading kinds of stock, with Dry Cod quoted at $4@$5 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10@$15; No. 2 at $10@$12; No. 3 $7@$10 ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6. Smoked Herring at 40c.@45c. for Scaled, and 30c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand, mainly on home trade account, though partly for shipment, at about former prices, though the advantage in most instances has been in favor of buyers. The sales since our last have been 11,750 bbls., of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $4@$4 60, chiefly at $4 35@$4 50; inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 25; inferior to choice Extra State, $5 75@$6 35, chiefly at $5 85@$6 10; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $6 35@$7, chiefly at $6 65@$7 for the West Indies; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 60@$6 35, chiefly at $5 85@$6 15; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $5 75@$6 40, mainly at $6@$6 25; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 65@$6 50, mainly at $5 85@$6 25; Western trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 75@$8 25; Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 90@$8 50; Western White Wheat Extras, $6 35@$9 25; St. Louis Extras, $6 90@$9 50; Extra, Genesee, $7 10@$9; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $6 50@$9 75, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher.... Southern Flour quiet at former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at $5 85@$7 15 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 15@$10 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra ₱ bbl. Canada Flour wholly nominal.... Rye Flour continues in fair request at very full prices. We quote at from $5@$6 50 for fine to very choice Superfine: sales, 600 bbls., chiefly at $6 25@$6 50 ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in moderate demand at from $3 65@$4 25 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 75@$4 for Jersey, and $4 60@$4 65 for Brandywine; the reported sales since our last have been 850 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in limited demand and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, closing weak. Exporters have been buying quite sparingly. Offerings more urgent. Winter Wheat dull and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last of 102,000 bushels at $1 30@$1 40 for No. 1 Minnesota and Milwaukee Spring; $1 38@$1 39 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., odd lots; $1 32@$1 34 for fair to choice No. 2 Chicago do., car and boat loads, chiefly at $1 32@$1 33 for fair to prime; $1 28@$1 39 for ungraded Spring; $1 33@$1 36 for Red Western; $1 62½ for very choice White Genesee, (a small lot;) $1 55 for new crop Amber Tennessee (six car loads).... Corn has been moderately active, chiefly for export, at a shade easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 251,000 bushels, (in good part for next week's arrival,) at 77c.@78½c. for ordinary to strictly prime mixed Western, chiefly at 78c.@78½c. for the best samples, prompt deliveries; 79c. for strictly prime do., next week's delivery; 78½c.@80c., mainly at 78½c.@79c. for yellow do., and 85c.@87c. in part for White do. Also, 8,000 bushels prime Mixed Western, first half of August, at 80c., and 50,000 bushels do., last half do., at 79c.... Rye, Barley, and Malt quiet at about former nominal quotations. Dealings unimportant.... Oats have been in brisk request at a further advance of fully 2c. a bushel, closing buoyantly on much lighter openings. Sales have been reported since our last of 97,000 bushels at 65c.@67c. for Mixed Western, from track and afloat; 64½c.@65½c. for do., from store; 67c.@72½c. for poor to very choice White do., from track and afloat, and 65c.@66c. for inferior White do., in store.... Feed in demand and quoted from $18 50 @$29 50 ₱ ton.

HARDWARE—Has been in rather more request at generally unchanged quotations. New and revised lists are now being issued.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been plenty and in slack demand, since our last, with shipping stock, poor to prime, quoted at 75c.@$1, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1 10@$1 35 ₱ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 70c.@90c. Straw selling in lots, with Oat quoted at 85c.@95c.; Wheat at 50c.@55c., and Rye at 50c.@75c., ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP, &c—There has been a dull and nominal market for Hemp. Jute Butts have been in fair demand, with 800 bales sold at 2¾c., currency.

HIDES—Have been in fair demand at firm prices. Sales have been reported of 1,000 Montevideo at 25⅜c., gold, 60 days, and 1,500 Dry Texas on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been without noteworthy alteration as to values; demand for most kinds of stock moderate.

MOLASSES—The market has been firm, but without activity. Desirable lots of Refining and Grocery goods offering with reserve. Stock in first hands to-day estimated at 7,479 hhds. Foreign, and 2,000 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote: Cuba Muscovado refining, (50 test,) 41½c.@42c.; Grocery do. at 42c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 33c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 42c.@67½c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 46c.@48c.; Demerara, 38c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@85c., the latter for fancy.

NAILS—Have been quite moderately inquired for, with Common Fence and Sheathing, 10d. to 6d., quoted at $3 80@$3 90; 3d. and 9d., $4@$4 15; 6d. and 7d., $4 25@$4 40; 4d. and 5d., $4 50@$4 65; 3d. and 4d., $5 25@$5 40; 3d., fine, $6@$6 15; 2d., $6 75@$6 90. Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4@$4 15; Finishing stock, $4 40 @$5 90; Clinch stock, $5 5 @$8 ₱ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held firmly, but dealt in sparingly. Strained has been quoted at $2 12½ @$2 20 for common and good; sales have been reported of 200 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50@$4. Spirits Turpentine has been steadily held, with a moderate demand; quoted at 36½c. for merchantable order, with sales of 65 bbls. at that price.

PETROLEUM—Has been held with more confidence, with a slow demand, however. Crude in bulk has been quoted at 5c.@5½c.; do. in shipping order, 8⅝c. Refined at 12⅛c.@12¼c. for July delivery; Case at 16⅞c. Naptha at 7¼c. In Philadelphia the market has been inactive, with refined quoted at 12⅛c. for July delivery.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been sparingly dealt in, with prices unsettled; sales have been reported of 250 bbls. on the spot, in lots, at $19 50@$19 75, closing at $19 62½; 500 bbls., sellers' option, August, $19 70@$19 75, closing with sellers at $19 70; 250 bbls., buyers' option August, $20; also, 50 bbls. old Mess, $18; 100 bbls. prime Mess, $19; 50 bbls. do., $18 50, closing with $19 50 asked. Dressed Hogs are higher; sales at 8⅜c.@8½c. Bacon has been held with confidence, with a moderate inquiry; sales have been reported of 225 bxs. City Long Clear at 10⅜c.@10½c. Cut Meats have been in very fair demand at firm prices, with sales reported of 1,000 loose City-pickled Shoulders at 7½c.; 1,300 loose City-pickled Hams at 13½c.@14c.; 900 loose City-smoked Hams at 15½c.@15¾c., and loose Smoked Shoulders at 8½c. Lard has been rather weak, although without material change, with trade slow; sales have been reported of 175 tcs. choice old at 12c.; 50 tcs. choice new, 11⅞c.; 1,000 tcs. old, buyers' option, July, 11⅞c.; 250 tcs., sellers' option, August, 11⅞c., closing at 11⅞c.; September quoted 11 15-16c. bid and 12c. asked. City steam has been firmer; sales, 70 tcs. at 11¾c., most parties asking 11⅞c. Of No. 1 City sales were 125 tcs at 11c. Beef has been dull. We quote at from $10@$12 50 for Plain Mess; $12@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$22 for Prime Mess; $24 for Indian Mess; $26 for Extra do., ₱ tierce.... Beef Hams at $16@$22 for Southern, and $24 for best Western.... Butter and Cheese essentially unaltered.

RICE—Has been lightly dealt in at previous quotations, with Carolina quoted at $7 25@$8 75 for common to choice; Rangoon at $6 50@$6 75, tree, and $3@$3 25, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 12½ ₱ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon estimated at 25,400 bags.

SALT—Has been in very moderate request, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 75@$2 75, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 26c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Is very dull at 5⅜c.@5½c., gold.

SPICES—Have been in rather better demand, with Mace quoted at $1 10@$1 25 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 12½@$1 18; Cassia at 23½c.@24c.; Cloves at 39c.@40c.; East India Pepper at 18¼c.@19c.; White Pepper at 26c.@26½c.; Pimento at 11¾c.@12c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb., gold.

SUGAR—Raw have been in very light demand, with prices without quotable change. Sales have been reported of 128 hhds. Porto Rico at 8c.; 17 hhds. Grocery do. 8⅝c.; 31 bbls. common Refining do. 7½c., and within a day or two, not before reported, 675 hhds. Muscovado, and 50 bxs. Centrifugal on private terms. We now quote fair Refining at 7¾c.@7 13-16c.; good do., 8c.@8 1-16c.; prime do., 8⅛c.@8 3-16c.; fair to very choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box, Clayed stock, at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9¼c.; Manila Bags, 7c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7⅜c.; Melado, 5½c.@6⅝c. Refined Sugars have been weak, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Powdered at 10⅞c.@11c.; Granulated at 10¾c.; A's at 10c.@10⅛c.; and Yellow at 8⅝c.@9⅞c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been in rather more demand at steady prices. Sales have been reported of 125 hhds. prime City at 8¼c.@8 3-16c., and 96,000 lbs. good and prime stock at 8c.@8¼c. Stearine has been firm at 13⅝c.@14c. for choice Western and City, with sales reported of 84 tcs. at 13¾c.@13⅞c.; of No. 1 City sales are 64 tcs. at 9⅞c.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 250 bbls., in lots, at 98½c. ₱ gallon, showing an ease in market.

FREIGHTS—There has been a freer movement noted in Grain, but at lower rates on berth and charter. The offerings of Tobacco have been fair, and of Cotton and Provisions moderate, for British ports, at about previous figures. Vessels suited to the Petroleum trade have been moderately sought after at essentially unchanged quotations.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 300 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Resin at 3s. ₱ 280 lbs.; 500 hhds. Tobacco at 35s.; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 9d.@9¼d.; 8,000 bushels do. at 9¼d. ₱ standard bushel; 16,000 bushels do. (a two boat-load b n) at 9½d. ₱ 60 lbs.; 1,450 bxs. Cheese in lots, at 50s.@55s. Also a British bark, 354 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. ₱ bbl.; and a British bark, 555 tons, hence, with 3,800 bbls. Residuum at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl.... For London, by sail, 10,000 bushels Corn (by an outside vessel) at 8d. ₱ bushel; and 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; and, by steam, 75 hhds. Tobacco at 37s. 6d. Also, a British bark, 299 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo.... For the United Kingdom, a bark, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, reported at 5s. 10½d. ₱ quarter.... For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ₱ bushel; and 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 55s.... For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 584 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 5s. 9d.; and, reported, four or five other vessels, with Grain, on the same basis. Also, a bark, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. to the United Kingdom and the Continent, and 6s. to the Baltic.... For Cardiff, by steam, 32,000 bushels Wheat at 9¾d. ₱ bushel; 125 bbls. Pork at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and 245 tcs. Beef at 8s. 6d ₱ tierce.... For Hamburg, a Norwegian bark, 581 tons hence, with general cargo reported at £1,200.... For Cronstadt, a Norwegian bark, 680 tons, hence, with 4,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.... For Gottenburg, an Italian bark, with about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl.... For Vigo, an Italian bark, hence, with general cargo, chiefly Petroleum in cases, on private terms, though rumored at $3,000.... For Constantinople, an American bark, 472 tons, with Munitions of War, from New-Haven, reported at £1,200.... For Porto Rico and back, an American schooner, 177 tons, with general cargo, on the basis of 50c. ₱ bbl.... For Jamaica, an American schooner, 250 tons, hence with general cargo, on the basis of 50c. ₱ bbl., and back with Logwood, at $5.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; prices a shade higher; Sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 13@$1 13⅜; closed at $1 13, spot; $1 12⅞@$1 13, July; $1 09, August; Rejected, 99½c. Corn opened firm, but closed dull; 61¾c. bid for No. 2 Mixed, spot or July; 61c.@61⅞c. August; Rejected, 59¼c.@59¾c. Oats firm at 51½c. for No. 2; a few sales at 52c.@52½c., spot; 49c.@50c., July; 36c., August. Rye firm and scarce; $1 bid spot. Barley nominal. Pork opened dull but closed active; opened at $19 75; closed at $20, spot or July; $19 90 bid, August; $20 bid, September. Whisky sold at 95c. Freights steady and fairly active; Corn, to Buffalo, 3¼c.; to Kingston, 6½c.; Wheat, to Kingston, 7c. On the call of the board in the afternoon, Wheat closed quiet at $1 13⅛, July; $1 09⅛, August. Corn closed steady at 62c.@62⅛c., July; 61¾c., August. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 285,000 bushels Corn, and 21,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 277,000 bushels Corn, and 23,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; closed easy and lower to sell; sales of sample lots of No. 3 Red at $1 08; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 17@$1 17½. Corn dull, unsettled, and lower; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 63½c.@65c. at East Side, in elevators. Oats unsettled and higher at 60c. for No. 2, in elevator. Rye higher and scarce at 90c. Whisky steady at 95c. Pork higher at $21. Dry-salted Meats stiff at 7c. for Shoulders; 9⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides, up country. Bacon scarce and very firm; sales of Shoulders, to come out of smoke, at 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11½c. Lard nominally higher at 11½c.@11¾c. Live Hogs steady at $5 15@$5 40 for Light; $5 50@$5 80 for Bacon; $5 85@$6 25 for Heavy. Cattle firm at $2 @$4 for Wintered Texans; $1 75@$4 for native Cows and Heifers; $4 50@$6 12½ for Good to Extra Steers. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,400 Cattle.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Cotton heavy and quiet; Low Middling, 15¼c.@16c. Flour quiet and steady, and unchanged. Wheat quiet for Southern; dull and lower for Western; Choice White, $1 45; Fair to Prime do., $1 30@$1 40; Amber, $1 45@$1 47; Good to Prime Red, $1 35@$1 43; Common to Fair do., $1 20@$1 30; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 30@$1 40; Pennsylvania do., $1 35@$1 40; Western Spring, $1 30@$1 33. Corn quiet; Southern White, 93c.@95c.; Southern Yellow, 81c.@82c.; Western Mixed, 78c. Oats quiet; Southern, 70c.@72c.; Western Mixed, 68c.; do. White, 70c. Rye dull and lower at 90c.@$1. Hay unchanged. Provisions very strong; Mess Pork, $20 25@$20 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c. Hams firmer and higher at 16c.@17c. Lard firmer and higher at 12¾c.@13c. for Refined. Butter unchanged. Coffee dull and nominally ½c. lower. Whisky quiet but firm at $1.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 16.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—12,417 bbls. Flour, 52,989 bushels Wheat, 97,397 bushels Corn, 29,700 bushels Oats. Canal Shipments—47,377 bushels Wheat, 362,047 bushels Corn. Rail Exports—11,600 bushels Wheat, 14,200 bushels Corn, 25,200 bushels Oats. Canal Freights—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour quiet; sales, 1,000 bbls. on range; Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $6 75@$7 50; Amber, $7@$7 50; White, $7 75@$9. Wheat quiet; sales, 10,000 bushels Green Bay and Wisconsin Spring at $1 30; quoted, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 34; do. No. 2 do., $1 30. Corn dull; sales, 8,000 bushels Western at 70c. Oats firm; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 78. Rye, nominally $1 10. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Butter firm; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 28c.@30c.; Western do., 25c.@28c.; do. fair to good, 20c. Cheese dull; New-York State prime, 12c.@12½c.; Western Reserve do., 10½c.@11c.; half skims, 8c.@10c. Eggs easier; Pennsylvania, 25c.@26c.; Western, 23c.@24c. Petroleum steady; Refined, 12⅛c.@12¼c. Flour steady; Superfine, $3 50@$4 50; Extra, $4 50@$5 50; Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $6 75@$7 25. Wheat firmer; sales, New Red, $1 40@$1 42. Rye unchanged. Corn quiet and steady; Yellow, 83c.; Western Mixed, 82c. Oats excited; prices higher; White, 77c.@80c.; Mixed, 76c. Whisky, 98c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 16.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,800 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 36; extra White Michigan, $1 60. Corn quiet at 73c. Corn-meal, $31 for Bolted, and $30 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $24@$26 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat 7c., Corn 6¼c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 87½ to the Hudson; $3 37½ to Newburg; $3 62½ to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Lake Receipts—24,700 bushels Corn, 1,243,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—7,400 bushels Wheat, 19,500 bushels Corn, 439,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, July 16.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 1 White Wabash, new, $1 46; No. 2 do., $1 37, spot; $1 34 August; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 41; Amber Michigan, cash and July, $1 21; August, $1 19; September, $1 17; No. 2 Red, cash, $1 20½; No. 3 ditto, $1 15. Corn in fair demand and higher; High Mixed, cash and July, 67½c.; September, 67c.; Low Mixed, 67c.; no grade, 65c. Oats in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 and Michigan, 57½c. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—22,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—18,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and drooping; Red, $1 12@$1 17; White, $1 20@$1 27. Corn firm; Mixed, 66c.@69c. Oats firm and scarce; White, 55c. Rye nominal. Butter quiet and unchanged. Pork firm; sales at $19 87½@$20. Lard firm and scarce; Summer, 11c.@11⅛c.; Kettle, 13c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.; Clear Sides, 10c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅝c.; Clear Sides, 11c. Whisky in good demand at 94c.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—Flour dull and lower; Superfine, $4; Extra, $4 50; Family, $5 50; A No. 1, $6 25; Fancy, $7 50. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 76c.@78c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 65c.@70c. Rye in fair demand and advance; sales at 85c. Pork active and higher at $21 25. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14½c.@15c.; Plain, 14c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Lard sold at 13¼c. Whisky, 94c.

CLEVELAND, July 16.—Flour quiet and steady; No. 1 Red Winter, old, $1 25; new, $1 23; No. 2, $1 20. Corn steady at 72c. Oats firm and better; No. 1 State, 60c.; No. 2, 58c.; White, 60c. Petroleum quiet, steady, and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, July 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 19½; No. 2, $1 17¼, spot; $1 13¾ August, $1 08 September. Corn firm and in fair demand at 53c. for No. 2. Rye firm. Pork, $19 50. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour; 47,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, July 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; Extra, $1 53; No. 1 White, $1 47; Amber Michigan, $1 21. Corn steady at 70c. Oats in good demand at 57½c.@58c. Receipts—1,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 16.—Spirits Turpentine dull at 32½c. Resin steady at $1 65 for Strained; $3 75 for Extra No. 1, $5 50 for Extra Pale, $6 25 for Window Glass. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Yellow Dip, $2 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 85.

MEMPHIS, July 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn and Oats—Market bare. Provisions firm and in fair demand. Pork, $21. Lard, 12½c.@13½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11½c.@11⅝c.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 1.—Wheat dull. Rye steady at $1 10 for State. Corn scarce; demand light; Western mixed, 80c in store. Oats scarce and higher; sales at 65c. for No. 2 Western mixed in car lots, and 75c. for No. 1 White State.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 16.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 1,683 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,316 head, or 584 cars, against 440 cars for the same time last week. The bulk of fresh arrivals were through consignments. The market was slow for want of good stock to operate with. The majority of offerings were of an inferior grade; sales of 100 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,074 lbs. to 1,302 lbs., at $5 50@$6; 100 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,043 lbs. to 1,275 lbs., at $5@$5 75; 150 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,014 lbs. to 1,480 lbs., at $4 62½@$5 90; 99 head Texas Steers, averaging 980 lbs., at $4 62½; 42 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 933 lbs. to 1,131 lbs., at $4 60@$5 25; 20 head Cherokee Steers, averaging 831 lbs., at $3 10. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,600 head, against 9,200 head for the same time last week. The market was slow at yesterday's rates. Canada Lambs, $6@$7 75; Canada Sheep, $4 50@$5 50; Western Sheep, $4 50@$5 75; sales of 500 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 57 lbs. to 58 lbs., at $7; sales of 1,500 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 81 lbs. to 100 lbs., at $4 75@$5 75; 229 head mixed Sheep and Lambs, averaging 55 lbs., at $5 50. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 1,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,100 head, against 9,200 head for the same time last week. The market is still bare of stock, and there were not sufficient receipts to supply local butchers' demands. Yorkers, $6@$6 25; heavy Hogs, $6 50@$6 75. Milch Cows—Receipts light; trade slow; prices rule at $20@$45 for common to good.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,200; market quiet, easy, and unchanged; choice grades call for full prices; others rather easier and lower; fair to choice Steers sold at $5 25@$6; extra Steers, $6 30@$6 65; Butchers', $4@$4 65 Stockers, $3@$4 50. Shipments, 1,200. Live Hogs steady; receipts, 9,000; market fairly active, with prices a trifle higher; poor to common grades, $5 40@$5 80; medium, $5 90@$6; good to extra, $6 10@$6 50. Shipments, 6,500. Sheep quiet but firm at full prices. Receipts, 1,000; poor to medium, $3@$4 50; good to choice, $4 75@$5 50; extra, $5 60@$5 75.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 16.—Cattle dull and 25c.@37½c. lower; very best on sale to-day, $5 50@$6 62½; first quality, $4@$4 37½@$5 50; medium or good fair quality, $4@$4 37½. Receipts—2,599; sales, 1,807. Hogs firmer and higher at $9@$9 25; receipts, 3,652. Sheep more active at $4@$5; receipts, 3,663.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 16.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 151 bales; gross, 151 bales; exports, coastwise, 549 bales; to Great Britain, 1,229 bales; sales, 500 bales; last evening, 1,200 bales; stock, 30,057 bales.

MOBILE, July 16.—Cotton dull and nominal; demand light; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 23 bales; exports, coastwise, 50 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 6,899 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 16.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 15⅞c.; net receipts, 165 bales; gross, 165 bales; exports, coastwise, 523 bales; sales, 24 bales; stock, 10,637 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 16.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 153 bales; exports, coastwise, 421 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 9,155 bales.

GALVESTON, July 16.—Cotton quiet and steady; Good Ordinary, 14⅞c.; net receipts, 94 bales; sales, 70 bales; stock, 5,835 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 16.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 23 bales; exports, coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 6 bales; stock, 690 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 16—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867, 108¾; new 5s, 104¾. Erie Railway Shares, 30¼; do. preferred, 45.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 30½.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 31.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £209,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank reserve to liability, which last week was 42⅝ ₱ cent., is now 44⅞ ₱ cent.

4 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £12,000.

5 P. M.—Consols, 92⅝@92¾ for money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867, 109¼; 10-40s, 105¼; new 5s, 103¾, ex. coupon. Erie Railway Shares, 30¼@30½; do. preferred, 47.

FRANKFORT, July 16.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 97¾.

PARIS, July 16—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 16,578,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 61f. 67½c.

3:30 P. M.—Rentes quoted at 65f. 55c.

LIVERPOOL, July 16—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Upland, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middlings, deliverable September and October, at 8¼d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July, at 8 1-16d.; do., do., deliverable July and August, at 8 1-16d.; do., do. deliverable August and September, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 60s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine; Bacon, 46s. 6d ₱ cwt. for short Clear Middles. Produce—Tallow, 39s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,500 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August and September, at 8 1-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8¼d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September and October, at 8 3-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 8¼d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8 7-16d.

5 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 54s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Pork, 68s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for new Mess.

LONDON, July 16.—Sugar, 24s. 9d.@25s. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

Evening—Common Resin, 6s.@6s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Fine Resin, 14s.@17s. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, July 16.—Sugar—No. 12 Dutch Standard, 20½@21 reals ₱ arroba. Exchange quiet and weak; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 127@128 ₱ cent. premium; do., short-sight, currency, 130@132 premium; do., 60 days, Gold, 150@152 premium; do., short-sight Gold, 154@156 premium; on London, 180@182 premium; on Paris, 150@152 premium. Spanish Gold, 257@260.

SUIT AGAINST GEN. NEWTON.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, in a suit brought by William H. Cammeyer and Samuel Lewis against Gen. John Newton, in charge of the excavations at Hell Gate, to recover damages for an alleged infringement of a patent in using an improved drill, Judge Blatchford gave judgment in favor of the defendant. He based his decision on the ground that Gen. Newton had made so many improvements on the drill as to make it a new invention. The plaintiff went before United States Commissioner Shields and gave the requisite bonds to carry the case on appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

DISCHARGE OF ONE OF THE COFFIN AND BRICK CONSPIRATORS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Louisa Germs, who, it will be remembered, was jointly indicted with "Dr." Ernest Uhling, and Undertaker Charles Finck, for conspiracy to defraud an insurance company out of $10,000 by means of the notorious coffin and brick burial, was placed at the bar. The prosecuting officer informed the court that inasmuch as it was pretty certain that Louisa had only been the tool of Dr. Uhling, and as it would be impossible to try Finck before the Fall, it was scarcely just to keep the woman in confinement. Louisa was then discharged on her own recognizances, and gave her address to the Clerk of the court, so that she might be notified to attend as a witness in the case of Finck.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, including Waters, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

THE OLD PIANO HOUSE OF LIGHTE & ERNST offer special inducements now for cash, and on easy monthly payments, at their warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.; also, pianos to let.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1874.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD WILL MEET at New-York City, and a similar board at San Francisco, on the 4th of August next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applications for permission to appear before these boards should be addressed to the Secretary of War through the Surgeon General United States Army.

The application must be in the handwriting of the candidate, and must state the full name, residence, age, and date and place of birth. Candidates must be between twenty-one and twenty-eight years of age, and graduates of a medical college having a thorough and complete course of medical education—evidence of which must be submitted to the board.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished.

If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army, the fact should be stated, and in such cases the limit of age may be extended, subject to the decision of the Secretary of War in each special case.

No allowance is made for travel or other expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment. J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General United States Army.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—FAUSTUS—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

BOWERY THEATRE.—SUDDEN THOUGHTS—TRUMP CARD—Mr. Geo. Darrell and others.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY—Afternoon.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Mme. Violette Picault and others.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION—Court of Death.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

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These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

Among the jobs which slipped through the Legislature in the rush of business at the close of the session, the most flagrant was the Gardner Warehouse bill. THE TIMES has repeatedly called attention to this bill as a proper one for the Governor to veto, and it will be observed that in returning the bill without his approval the Governor has given expression, at once just and forcible, to public sentiment on this measure. After a clear and masterly exposure of its most objectionable features, the Governor very justly adds that the bill "is a striking example of the gravest abuse of the day in legislation—the creation of great corporations, and the surrender of the rights of individuals and the interest of municipalities for their special benefit." This veto will be but cold comfort to the Democrats who propose to go into the State canvass with the cry that they are the only opponents of "special legislation."

All through this message Gov. DIX has revealed a most intimate acquaintance with the local interests likely to be adversely affected by such a bill. In addition to this, he adds his testimony against the mischievous policy, so frequently condemned in these columns, of neglecting the improvement of the commercial part of the City, while lavishing millions on the "construction of boulevards and the opening of streets and avenues for the benefit of up-town property-holders, in advance of the demand for such improvements." This outspoken statement may secure for the Governor the hostility of the associations of up-town speculators, but it will greatly increase the respect which his conduct in office has secured from the mass of intelligent citizens.

The President's visit yesterday to the Methodist Camp, near Saratoga, seems to have produced various impressions on the minds of the simpler brethren. One reporter tells us that a country matron pronounced the President to be "a poor, frail, dying mortal," while another prayed aloud for "his conversion here on these grounds." It is a very strange thing that none of these worthy people seemed to be in the least fear of the President—none of them ran off with their little children when he made his appearance, or seemed afraid that he would set fire to the "tabernacle." Perhaps they have not heard that he is the Cæsar of the day—that he has thrust his sword into the vitals of the Constitution, and has crushed with his mailed hand the liberties of the people. In short, these good Methodists may not be readers of the New-York *Herald*, and thus they do not know what a monster in human form the President really is. We have now much pleasure in warning them of the risks they run by admitting him to their society.

Mr. DISRAELI'S speech in the "Home Rule" debate is so important that we reprint the complete report of it from the London *Times*. It is not only interesting now, but it may be found useful for future reference. Incidentally, it disposes of those Irish grievances of which we hear so much in this country. There are doubtless thousands of the poorer Irish to whom the facts presented by Mr. DISRAELI will be quite new, but the demagogues who lead them have long been familiar with them, and have exercised no little ingenuity in concealing them from their followers. Where the oppression of Ireland comes in now-a-days it is not very easy to discover. But Fenian leaders, and others who live on the earnings of the poor, will not be particularly impressed by Mr. DISRAELI'S statements and arguments.

The kind of creatures who hang upon the skirts of all large communities, only waiting for a chance to murder and pillage, is again illustrated in the fact reported from Chicago, that during the recent fire three different attempts at incendiarism were discovered. It will be remembered that after the former fire, when the greater part of the city was lying in ashes, the same incidents occurred. Every large city contains within it hundreds, or even thousands, of persons who are only kept by the dread of retribution from springing at its throat. Yet there are people who complain of the expense of keeping up the Police, and who think that men like MATSELL and DISBECKER are quite good enough to put in authority over the force.

We have heretofore directed attention to the evidences of great improvement in our postal service, both in systematic thoroughness and in promptness. Some facts that we have obtained in regard to the most important sub-station, Station D, have a bearing upon this subject, and are very significant of the immensity of our postal business. The number of ordinary letters and postal cards delivered from this station during the year ending June 30 was, for the mails, 4,221,161; for City distribution, 3,856,721. Of letters the addresses of which could not be found there were 68,748, and of registered letters, 22,445; of newspapers, 974,519, making the aggregate of deliveries 9,153,594. Of ordinary letters, including postal cards, mailed at this station, both for the City and outside, there were 12,047,109; of registered letters, 8,308; while the number of newspapers rose to the very high figure of 4,614,692, making the aggregate of packages received 17,270,109, the total of items received and distributed during the year being 26,413,703, or a fraction over 72,336 for every one of the three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. This is an enormous business certainly for a single station. It is to be hoped that there will not be a day's needless delay in getting the new Post Office ready for occupation. The rapidly increasing business causes it to be sorely needed, and with all the care and system which have been recently introduced into the department, the work is performed under great difficulties in the cramped, dark, and dingy building where it must for some time be done.

When the French steamers the *Europe* and the *Amérique* were so strangely abandoned, we were assured in New-York that the Captains and the officers were not in the least to blame. With regard to the *Europe*, it was shown to the satisfaction of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* that she would never have been lost if the Captain of the *Greece* had not rescued her crew and passengers. We forget how the thing was made out, but we remember that no room was left for doubt on the subject. It now appears that the managers of the line have arrived at a somewhat different conclusion, and have dismissed the Captains of both vessels. The *Amérique* has been restored to the company after the payment of $500,000 salvage—a very pretty "haul" for the two small vessels which towed her into Plymouth. The Captains of each of these vessels can retire with at least $50,000 a piece. The *Amérique* will shortly return to this port, and we hope that better luck will attend her and her owners in future.

Mr. ALBERT GRANT—a kind of English JAY GOULD plus a good deal of public spirit and liberality—has lost the seat for Kidderminster, which he is now convicted of having secured by "corrupt practices in his electoral canvass." The practices in question consisted in going round, after his candidacy was declared, to the leading manufacturers of the town and giving very extensive orders for carpets. The designing Mr. GRANT intimated that he was furnishing a large house, and the Kidderminster people soon discovered in so liberal a patron of their local industry a very proper representative to Parliament. After applying to Mr. GRANT'S case a very strict and salutary election law, and hearing testimony on the spot, the Judges have come to quite a different conclusion from the grateful carpet-weavers. As the enterprising financier could not plead that the "corrupt practices" were carried on by his agents without his knowledge, we rather think that this decision will prevent him from ever sitting in the House of Commons. Should his disqualification not be complete, his recent gift of Leicester Square, laid out as a public garden, to the citizens of London ought to prove a more abiding electoral investment than his celebrated carpet purchase.

THE CITY DEBT PROBLEM.

The increase of the City debt appears to have a wonderful interest for certain people who have done a good deal to make it what it is. For example, the evening organ of a notorious lobbyist displays a new-born solicitude for the welfare of New-York taxpayers, which, from such a quarter, is very touching to contemplate. During the four years of Tammany supremacy, in which the debt doubled every two years, this organ had, curiously enough, nothing to say on this interesting subject. But then, during these four years it managed to extract $106,950—a cool $25,000 a year—out of the City Treasury, and at the end of that period contrived to concoct a bill for $89,000 more. The examiners of the Board of Audit pointed out in the most aggravating way that this bill involved an attempted swindle of $75,000, and from that day to this the unhappy organ has never ceased to be haunted by the nightmare of the City debt. So with the morning and evening sheets issued from the Buchu publication office. Between them they took $163,800 from the Ring, and, of course, found that so liberal a patron as this, was the best of all possible Governments. The same ridiculously accurate examiners found, however, that their last bills were just $24,773 too much, and that naturally led to the conviction on the part of the Buchu papers that a system under which such things were possible was a very indifferent substitute for Tammany rule.

The same papers that used to grossly underrate the magnitude of the debt had, obviously, quite as substantial reasons for doing so, as they have for exaggerating it now. When the *Herald* said, in May, 1871, that the City debt only amounted to some $31,000,000, it was guilty of a misrepresentation as gross and deliberate as it is when it puts, as it did the other day, the amount of the same debt on Jan. 1 of this year, down at $131,000,000. Its way of figuring then was to take the funded City debt alone—omitting the funded County debt, the assessment bonds, and the City and County revenue bonds—and deduct from it the amount of cash and securities in the sinking fund. Its mode of calculation now is to take account of all these items, and forget to deduct the amount of the sinking fund. This is a trick worthy of a thimble-rigger, and not likely to impose on any large section of the public.

The fact is, as we have explained times without number, the debt has increased since the fall of the Ring from two causes. The floating and unliquidated debt existing in September, 1871, has since that time been converted into a portion of the permanent debt, and expensive public improvements, largely the outcome of Ring legislation, have been paid for by the issue of bonds. In regard to the first cause, here is the testimony left, after a very thorough investigation into the subject, by Mr. WILLIAM A. BOOTH and his colleagues: "The expenses being largely in excess of the taxes, the result is that most of the revenue bonds are consolidated into the permanent debt, while the money borrowed upon them has been so wastefully expended that it might, with about as much propriety or benefit to the public, be thrown from the windows of the City Hall, to be picked up by the crowd below. * * * Your committee greatly fear that the accumulation of this debt will swell the amount to $120,000,000 within the ensuing year." As it happens, the debt which these gentlemen found at $97,000,000 on Sept. 14, 1871, had only reached, after an interval of two years and three months, the amount of $106,000,000. As its amount had more than doubled during the preceding two years—having risen from $48,000,000 to $97,000,000—there is something to be said in favor of the new order of things, after all. Its unfortunate want of liberality to the newspapers tends, however, to obscure these little points.

A yearly increase of $4,000,000 in the City and County debt compares favorably enough with an increase of $24,000,000, but there is no particular reason why it should continue to increase at all. The time has at least arrived when people should be brought face to face with the question whether it would not be better to postpone public improvements which we cannot afford to pay for out of taxation. For one thing, the system of pledging the credit of the City for the benefit of property-owners who make haste to find some technical loophole of escape from the repayment of the money advanced, ought to stop. The practice of mortgaging assessments before they are even levied, and waiting for their slow and uncertain collection to redeem the bonds issued against them, is one which has grown with the growth of corruption in our politics. An improvement for which property-owners are not ready to pay cash down, may fairly be regarded as premature. Further, it is time that the departments which create debt—the Public Works, the Parks, and the Docks—should have their operations confined to enterprises of absolute necessity. In two years and six months some thirteen millions of dollars have been raised on bonds for the benefit of these three departments, and but for the increased productiveness of City revenue, this amount would have helped to make the rate of increase on the City debt double what it has been. Unless in regard to the Department of Docks, there is no power which can authoritatively say that this process must come to an end. But the Board of Apportionment can, and has been invited to do, place on record its testimony against the further prosecution of works that are not immediately required, and the Board of Aldermen can forbear to sanction any more street-opening jobs for which money must be borrowed. When the Legislature meets, it is to be hoped that the City authorities will be ready for concerted action looking to the repeal of statutes authorizing the indefinite issue of bonds for local improvements.

DOCKRAY'S CASE.

As might have been expected, the conviction of Mr. F. P. DOCKRAY by a Spanish court-martial in Cuba was forced by the extraordinary view of the affair taken at the outset by the authorities. When Americans are imprisoned for wearing a blue cravat, and children are shot for amusing themselves on the grave of a Spanish "martyr," it need surprise nobody that an American ex-official, who had been in an insurgent camp, should be condemned to death. The case is simply this: DOCKRAY, an American citizen, who had filled sundry small offices in the gift of our Government without much credit to himself, went to Cuba on legitimate business. Unhappily for him, he was armed with letters from so high an official as a Governor, Gov. HALL, of Florida, having given him introductory missives to sundry people—mostly Americans—in Cuba. Landing at Manzanillo, his arrival was noted by the jealous Spaniards as important to the cause of the insurgents. An American who had more or less rank in his own country, and was provided with letters from high functionaries, could, it was assumed, be nothing less than a secret agent of the United States Government. It is not impossible that DOCKRAY was willing to allow somewhat exaggerated impressions of his importance to get abroad; and the American Consul at Manzanillo, who has high opinions of the magnitude of his own office, was sure to do nothing that would lessen the dignity of his guest. The Spanish mind does not readily grasp the insignificance of the average American office-holder; and a Gubernatorial letter does not seem so cheap to the Spaniard as to the American, with whom letters of introduction are as common as any other light nuisance.

Having established this dangerous reputation at Manzanillo, DOCKRAY proceeded to lose himself into the insurgent lines near the Consul's plantation. He told the Consul that he wanted to find if his friend, Mr. RALPH KEELER, a New-York correspondent, were not in the insurrection. This is a somewhat "thin" story; but it may be a genuine one, for DOCKRAY seems capable of any sort of hare-brained folly. He did not, however, find it so easy to get away from the insurgent lines as to get in. The General in Chief detained him, on various pretexts, for two months or more, dragging him about from post to post in the meantime. Finally he succeeded in reaching Nuevitas, where he promptly presented himself to the Spanish Governor, told all he knew, and gave his journal—which the Spaniards say is invaluable to them—into the hands of the authorities. That he was an American, and had come from the insurgent lines, seemed crime enough in the estimation of the Spanish; he was arrested at once, tried, and condemned to death. The principal witness against him was a Cuban *suspecto*, who has been in prison before now, and who gave evidence concerning DOCKRAY'S pretensions at Manzanillo.

All this, though tragical enough to the unfortunate American traveler, is farcical to the intelligent observer. It reminds one of the luckless hero of one of JOHN BROUGHAM'S farces, a Hungarian soap-peddler, who is mistaken for "the illustrious Magyar exile," and compelled to submit to an American ovation. In this case, however, the unhappy hero is likely to be done to death, unless he shall be sent to Spain to engage the diplomatic talents of Mr. CALEB CUSHING. It will be observed that, although the accusers of DOCKRAY base their charge on the statement that he is an agent of the United States, they specifically indict him for a variety of crimes comprised in the general term of *infedencia*. This embraces every species of deception and dissimulation. Assuming that there is a basis of truth in the accusations brought against the prisoner, the prosecuting officer confuses and intimidates him by a series of questions. This summary proceeding is purely inquisitorial, and can have but one conclusion. DOCKRAY has been found guilty, and condemned to death. So far as the evidence is known here, there is no reason to suppose that DOCKRAY'S errand was not a legitimate one. There is nothing but folly in the presumption that he was acting as agent for the United States Government. This is giving him too much honor. He may have been indiscreet; but he is an American citizen—doubtless innocent—and deserving the protection of his Government.

THE KABALLAH.

Very few people when they speak of a cabal have an idea of the real meaning of the word they use. If they speak of anything as being cabalistic they have in mind a notion somewhat nearer the truth. But what the original cabal really was, it would seem that no one has known for more than fifteen hundred years. But it has been known that whatever its nature, it was of Egyptian origin, and that it was one of the mysteries jealously guarded by the sages of the mystery-loving people of that still mysterious land. Were we to say that this ever-hidden and so-long-forgotten secret has been unlocked by an American investigator, we should possibly not be far from the truth; and although that is more than any one can yet discreetly venture to say, it is safe, and not only safe but just, to declare that the labors of an American investigator in this interesting field have been productive of results which demand the candid and respectful consideration of all advanced students of art, of geometrical science, and even of theology and history.

It is proper to say in the beginning that it is no visionary enthusiast who brings this important question before the world. Mr. GEORGE HENRY FELT, late of the United States Signal Service, is the inventor of that very remarkable rocket and system of signals by which Gen. SHERMAN was able to communicate distinctly with the fleet at the extraordinary distance of one hundred miles, and with which instantaneous communication has actually been made between Montauk Point, the eastern extremity of Long Island, and this City. A man who has shown himself so eminently practical as this, is at least likely to know what he is about, as well as to be in earnest. Moreover, it is not a money-making matter. That is plain enough on the face of it; and Mr. FELT has labored eighteen years at his problem, supporting himself by the work of his head and his hands in odd hours, and asking neither help nor counsel from anybody. Such devotion to an idea is in itself honorable, and worthy of high respect.

And what is this Kaballah? Mr. FELT tells us that it is "God's law of Proportion;" that that is the original meaning of the word, and that this law underlies the structure of all the great works of antiquity, in architecture and in sculpture, and that it has even the profoundest relations with the structure of organic life. The figure in which this law is formulated is, according to its modern discoverer, of astronomical origin, and, although Egyptian, is based in some respects upon observations which must have been made in high latitudes—as high as fifty-four degrees or higher; a point which, if established, has ethnological and prehistoric bearings of the gravest and most interesting character. The Kaballah figure is a combination of squares, parallelograms, triangles, and pentagons, inscribed within and around a circle, the full, esoteric signification and value of which was known only to those who were initiated in the Egyptian mysteries, but which, as we understand it, might be revealed as a mere formula of construction to others. Upon the principles of construction embodied in this figure all the works of the great period of Greek art were designed, including those of the Phidian school, which are at once the admiration and the despair of all succeeding artists. By the Kaballah the proportions and lines of the Parthenon were determined; by it the standing and the slope of the great Pyramids were defined, and even its internal passages wrought out. One very remarkable, important, and, in its demonstration at Mr. FELT'S hands, most impressive part of this discovery, is its simplification of the demonstration of cardinal geometrical problems. And upon this point he claims to be able to show that the problems of the second and the sixth books of Euclid are all involved in the Kaballah figure, and very simply demonstrable by its aid; and those books are known as the books of proportion.

The investigation which led to the discovery, which Mr. FELT believes that he has made, had not its rise in mere conjecture. It is on record that such a law of proportion was known to the Greeks during the great period of their art, that it was brought from Egypt, and that it was lost. PHIDIAS himself was beaten in a contest by a sculptor who conformed his figure entirely to this law, which thereupon was adopted by him and his followers as absolute. That the law was lost, we also know from the ancient record of efforts to recover it, which failed, we do not know why, leaving in imperfectly proportioned statues evidence of the failure. The difference between the styles of Egyptian and Greek art, both of which recognized this law, is explained by the difference between the genius of the two peoples, in one of which the idea of the beautiful was very imperfectly developed, while in the other it existed in its highest and most absolute form. For the Kaballah is only the law according to which genius must work if it would attain perfection in proportion and position.

The most astonishing claim set up for this law, and that which, if established, would fully justify its claim to be "God's law of proportion," is that its operation pervades the structure of organic life; that the eye, for instance, is formed with regard to it; and that it contains within itself the determination of the facial angles of the various races of men. But we forbear the further enumeration of the bearings of this very impressive discovery. If its truth be established, it assumes almost universal relations and awful proportions. He who claims so much must expect to have his claims regarded with doubt, and tested by inexorable science, stimulated by an almost scoffing incredulity. Such scrutiny, we understand, this discoverer not only expects, but invites, feeling that he stands secure upon the impregnable grround of historical evidence and ocular demonstration. Of ourselves, of course we pretend to offer no opinion beyond this—that Mr. FELT has placed himself in a position in which his claims cannot be disregarded by the highest experts in art and science, who will decide this interesting question, whether for or against the value of the discovery, in the interests of truth, and for the honor of the country.

ADULTERATIONS.

The experiments made at Springfield to ascertain the quality of the milk sold at that place have, doubtless, proved more curious than gratifying to purchasers. Almost all the samples brought for inspection were found to be docked of their fair proportion of cream, and increased by much more than their fair proportion of water. One sample showed eight parts of water to twelve of good milk. Another was one-third water and had lost one-third of its cream. Another specimen had but one-fifth of its proper supply of cream, and was altogether, in the indignant language of the official inspector, "a miserable sample of skimmed and adulterated milk." Not even the deaf-mutes, whose affliction should, one would think, have secured them honest dealing, were allowed to get their milk pure. The samples from the Clark Institution for Deaf-Mutes, at Northampton, had been robbed of one-half their cream, and impoverished by the addition of from one-third to one-fourth their bulk of water. The milk sold by one DAVIS, of Chicopee, proved on analysis to be not only one-fourth water, but "badly adulterated with foreign substances." Some doubt is cast on the guilt of the vendor, however, by the fact that the purchaser keeps a boarding-house. And further consolation is afforded the milk-consumers of Springfield in the official announcement that "several milk-peddlers are recorded as selling the pure article."

We are very much afraid that a similar investigation here would yield even less satisfactory results. Perhaps it is better to accept our fate in silence, to shut our eyes and swallow our skimmed milk and water resignedly, under the delusion that it is pure country cream, than by an indiscreet curiosity to provoke a rebellion of the appetite and the vengeance of the milkmen. Those monsters are quite capable, if irritated, of giving us three-fourths water and no cream at all. It must certainly be some cautious philosophy of this sort that makes us submit so placidly to adulterations of so many different sorts. Long ago we recommended the establishment of a bureau of inspection for all articles of household consumption, and the passage of a law imposing stringent penalties for every detected adulteration, and increased punishment for each repetition of the offense. In that way only can we come to have pure and wholesome food and drink at moderate prices—perhaps at any price. The dealer, never knowing at what moment his goods might be subjected to official inspection and himself punished, would be forced to keep pure articles, and the poor especially would be greatly the gainers.

Of course, in such a bureau everything would depend on the honesty of the officials. But even that condition, difficult as it may seem of attainment, and great as would be the temptations of such a post, we should not absolutely despair of getting. The profession of chemistry in this City embraces many honorable and able men who would fill such a place with entire satisfaction and integrity. Nor would the risk of affording opportunities for the gratification of private malice be so great as it appears. If a sample were adulterated for that purpose by the purchaser, the fraud could readily be detected by comparison with the dealer's stock, and a suitable punishment attached to such practices would render them less frequent. After all, however, the chief use of such a bureau would be in the constant sense of insecurity in wrong-doing which it would impose on the dealer, and the constant improvement it would be sure to bring about in the quality of all articles of food.

Some such safeguard as this we should be sure to adopt were we not philosophically inclined to let well enough alone. As very few people really know when they are eating turmeric in their mustard, or sand in their sugar, or drinking copperas with their tea, or chicory in their coffee, or chalk and water in their milk, it is perhaps merciful not to undeceive them. And so long as HAVEMEYER, and MATSELL, and "Nosey" QUINN, and DISPECKER remain to rule over us, the very thought of a new bureau of any sort will fill most people with horror. Better to drink skim-milk all our days than have a bureau of inspection, with "Nosey" QUINN for President, and probably the Mayor's milkman for chief chemist.

THE CONDEMNATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.

In the Supreme Court, Ontario, Special Term, the other day, a decision was rendered against the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, in the somewhat famous Port Byron case. The railroad company acquired title to certain lands near Port Byron, in this State. The land had been taken for railroad purposes under the law of condemnation and appraisal, (chap. 140, 1850,) and the report of the Commissioners had been duly approved. But persons in possession refused to give it up; they were supported by a strong local sentiment that was opposed to the alienation of the property for the purposes proposed. The company having sent a force of men to take possession of the land, which was theirs by right, were met by physical resistance, a company of armed men, regularly disciplined and organized, being encamped on the premises. In this extremity the railroad company applied to the court to be put in possession. The plaintiffs recited the history of the process by which they had acquired title, and concluded by showing that the defendant, "with a strong hand and a multitude of people," had withstood all attempts to obtain possession.

The decision of the court is interesting as defining the limits of the power of a court to amend any process by which an admitted right may be enforced. The substance of the decision is that the intent of the law is to provide a corporation with means to acquire property for its own use. When the final order is complied with, the company may be said to have secured a grant of land. It transfers the title and the right of possession, or, in other words, the legal possession. The act of 1850 does not, however, prescribe any machinery by which the company may obtain *actual* possession. Thus, a right to the possession may be acquired by the company, though the law provides no mode by which such right may be enforced. The company is in the same position as it would be if it had acquired the right and title by means of a deed executed by the owner. In case such owner refused to give up possession, the action of ejectment would afford a remedy. In other words, a railroad company, under the law of 1850, acquires no peculiar privileges in the securing of land condemned and appraised under that statute.

It would appear, then, that it is a mistake to suppose that a court that may entertain proceedings to give title to land and a right to its possession may, therefore, have power to put the owner into possession. The power to oust a person in peaceable possession and put another in his place is not vested in the court unless specially conferred by statute, or in execution of a decree or judgment of the court. The proceedings of the Commissioners in the Port Byron case were according to the statute of 1850; they were in no sense a decree of any court. Therefore the railroad company can only proceed by action of ejectment. If this method be too slow, the Legislature alone can furnish any remedy. This decision seems founded on strict equitable principles. The taking of private property for public uses is theoretically in contravention of private rights. It should be surrounded with every safeguard necessary to secure those rights. The citizen against the corporation always fights with unequal weapons, and the statutes regulating the condemnation of his property should not be construed with strictness nor extended in favor of the corporation. In this special instance it would appear that the property in dispute was legally conveyed to the railroad company, and the decision that the company must secure possession by ordinary process at law does not, after all, give the corporation any more nor any less advantage than a private citizen might secure under circumstances as nearly as possible similar.

OBITUARY.

JOHN HUTTON.

Mr. John Hutton, well known as a merchant in this City, died at his residence on Monday last. He was born in 1808 at St. Andrew, Scotland. Coming to New-York at an early age, he engaged in the dry-goods trade, in which he was afterward very successful. He retired from business twenty years ago, but up to the time of his death continued to take great interest in trade.

CANADA.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA QUESTION.

OTTAWA, July 16.—The Privy Council hold meetings daily. The question under debate is said to be a reconsideration of the British Columbia question.

Hon. Mr. Walkem, the Premier of British Columbia, has deferred his trip to England, and now awaits the further action of the Cabinet.

WRECK OF A SCHOONER.

NORFOLK, Va., July 16.—Capt. Chievel, of the schooner D. B. Stillman, reports that his vessel sank in eighteen feet of water in the western branch of the Nansemond River on Monday evening by running against a snag. The schooner sank rapidly, the crew saving only their clothing. The Stillman was bound for New-York with 60,000 feet of lumber and twenty-five cords of wood. The wrecking schooner Resolute has gone to raise the wreck.

MILITARY REUNION.

BOSTON, July 16.—The second annual reunion of the Second Maine Veteran Cavalry Association will be held at Bucksport, Me., on Wednesday, Aug. 19. Gov. Dingley, Senator Hamlin, and Congressman Hale are expected to be present on the occasion. Arrangements have been made with most of the railroad and steam-boat lines for tickets at half fare.

TRANSFER OF A BALTIMORE BANK TO NEW-YORK.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—The stockholders of the Central National Bank of Baltimore give official notice this morning that the bank will retire from business in this city, and application will be made for a change of title and its transfer to New-York under the provisions of the National Banking act.

THE NEW ATLANTIC CABLE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 16.—The telegraph cable vessels Faraday and Ambassador finished their work off this harbor last night, and returned to Rye Beach this morning with a visiting party. Both ships have sailed for Nova Scotia.

RELIEF FOR THE GRASSHOPPER SUFFERERS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 16.—Gov. Davis to-day received a draft for $1,000 from Gerrit Smith for the relief of the grasshopper sufferers, one-half to go to the relief of the Iowa sufferers. A grateful letter of thanks was returned for the generous donation.

THE GRASSHOPPERS MOVING EAST.

OMAHA, Neb., July 16.—Immense clouds of grasshoppers are reported as having alighted yesterday near Columbus, Neb., and are doing some damage. They are rapidly moving eastward.

WASHINGTON.

THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES AND THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

THE RULES TO BE ENFORCED—NEW EXAMINATIONS TO BE HELD—POLITICIANS NOT YET TRIUMPHANT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Notwithstanding the opposition that is manifested in certain quarters to the operations of the civil service rules in the Treasury Department, those rules, as applied to promotions, continue to be enforced. The examining officers have received notices to prepare examination papers in the matter of filling the vacancy for chief of the Division of Internal Revenue, and for various clerkships in the offices of the Supervising Architect and of the Second Controller. The persons having the civil service specially in charge state that even if the recent action of Congress could be construed to repeal the present civil service rules, the law of 1853 makes it obligatory upon the Treasury and all the departments of the Government to provide a Board of Examiners, by which all clerks in the various departments must be examined.

THE SAFE BURGLARY.

Major Wilson, the Solicitor of the Treasury, has been to-day engaged in preparing his report in the matter of the safe burglary for presentation to the Secretary of the Treasury. Those who should know, state that the report will be more severe upon several of the parties implicated in the transaction than previous publications as to the admissions of the Solicitor have seemed to warrant. The report will contain many valuable suggestions with regard to increasing the efficiency of the secret service of the Treasury.

THE DISTRICT LABORERS BEING PAID—A BOGUS AGENT SNUBBED.

The District Commissioners have made arrangements for paying all the laborers out of the appropriations provided by the new act, and have decided that they will pay the amounts due the laborers to them in person, and not through the intervention of claim agents. Mr. John Pope Hodnutt, who demanded of the commission that he should have paid him his twenty-five per centum for services claimed to have been rendered in securing the passage of the appropriation, was informed by the Commissioners that they could not undertake to act as claim agent for him, and that the amounts due to his alleged clients would be paid directly to them.

THE REDISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENCY.

The applications from the West and South for additional currency under the new laws already aggregate $4,000,000. The recent decision of the Attorney General renders available for this purpose the remaining four millions of the original $356,000,000, which have been allotted but not issued. The pending applications can consequently be filled without delay, and without the present withdrawal of any of the fifty-five millions from Eastern banks.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE RECENTLY DISCOVERED COUNTERFEIT.

The five-hundred dollar counterfeit recently discovered at the Treasurer's office was a counterfeit of the United States note of that denomination, and not of any national bank. Only two such notes have thus far been discovered; the first a year ago, when a full description of it was given. There are no counterfeits on national bank notes of that denomination, only three millions and a half of which are in circulation.

GEN. SPINNER AND THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Concerning the rumored complications between Gen. Spinner and the Treasury Department, it can be stated that he has written a letter to the President, containing his views relative to the management of his bureau. It is known the General has uniformly taken the ground that, as he is pecuniarily responsible for its transactions, and has given a heavy bond, the appointment of his subordinates should be left to himself, irrespective of the application of the Civil Service rules to his bureau.

APPOINTMENT OF A COLORED COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

Lewis Clephane, Collector of Taxes for the District of Columbia, having resigned, the Commissioners to-day appointed to that position John F. Cook, colored, who for several years past had held the office of Register, discharging its duties with credit and general acceptance, being in no way involved in the troubles of the late District Government.

CURRENCY MATTERS.

National bank notes were received for redemption to-day to the amount of $347,772. The St. Louis National Bank has forwarded to the Controller of the Currency, to be deposited in the Treasury, $192,000 of legal tender notes, in order to retire the same amount of their national bank circulation.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following are the balances remaining in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: currency, $12,745,083; special deposit of legal tenders, for redemption of certificates of deposit, $60,125,000; coin, $70,628,517; including coin certificates, $33,319,700; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Geo. H. Read is ordered to the Intrepid; Commodore Napoleon Collins, to the command of the South Pacific Station, per the steamer of the 1st of August; Midshipmen Freeman, Hegman, Guertin, Haller, Cresap, and Peters, to the Richmond, at the South Pacific Station; Lieut. C. S. Perry is detached from the Worcester, and ordered to return home.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Belknap returned to Washington to-day. Secretary Bristow has returned to this city.

THE INDIANS.

COLORADO AND NEW-MEXICO ASKING FOR PROTECTION.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—A petition has been received at the War Department, signed by 114 citizens of Colorado and New-Mexico, asking for protection from the Indians.

RAIDING ON THE SETTLERS.

OMAHA, Neb., July 16.—An official telegram from Fort Fred. Steele, Wyoming, to-day, says that twenty Indians came within half a mile of the fort at 7 o'clock this morning, and took stock belonging to citizens.

A telegram from Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, says a six days' scout in the vicinity of Laramie Peak found no sign of Indians.

HON. EUGENE HALE ACCEPTS THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

AUGUSTA, Me., July 16.—Eugene Hale has accepted the Congressional nomination tendered him by the Republicans of the Fifth District. In his letter of acceptance he briefly reviews the principal work done at the last session of Congress, and commends the sound measures passed, for which the country is indebted to the Republican Party. He thinks that no man should assail the Republican majority in Congress without a careful examination of its real work. When that is realized, Mr. Hale has no fear that it will not be appreciated. Referring to the free-trade plank in the platform of the Maine Democracy, he says: "If it means anything it means that a system of taxation should be adopted that would treble the burdens of our tax-payers, admit to our coasting trade vessels built by our provincial neighbors, and shut up in silence and decay every ship-yard on our coast, which is just beginning to resume some of its old prosperity."

IGNORANCE OF SUMMER WIDOWERS.

In illustration of the ignorance commonly concerning house-keeping displayed by men whose wives have gone into the country, the Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* relates this story: We observed a pleasant instance of feminine apprehension of the weakness of the masculine intellect in that direction on the part of a female dealer in vegetables, the other evening. A boy presented a basket with the succinct demand: "Mr. —— wants alf-peck tomatoes." "Half-a-peck!" echoed the huckster, with surprise. "A dollar's worth of tomatoes for them three! Did she say so?" "She's away. He sent me." The situation was instantly clear to the feminine mind. "You don't want any half-peck of tomatoes, nor you won't get them," was the imperious decision. "I'll give you a quart, and that's more than you need." Thus does the sex combine to educate weak man.

CUBA.

THE DOCKRAY CASE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 4, 1874.

Your correspondent has been again favored with private advices from Puerto Principe relative to Mr. F. A. Dockray's case—the American imprisoned in Puerto Principe—and hastens to transmit the same. It is obvious to any one familiar with Spanish character that there has been quite an amount of Spanish intrigue at work in this case, and the grave complication which is being endeavored to be made of the case is another of those stupid diplomatic blunders which have always signalized the policy of these people in dealing with questions which might assume the temperature of hot water. I wrote you, a short time ago, that the Spanish officials, after vainly seeking for some specific accusation against Mr. Dockray which would hold water before a military tribunal, took refuge in the broad one of *infedencia*, which embraces all manner of offenses—but first, charging him with being a chief of the insurgents, then a newspaper correspondent, then a spy, finally concluded that he was a still more important personage; in fact, a secret emissary of the Government of the United States, sent to the island for information respecting the war. This still seems to be their idea, and they assert that the information sought by Mr. Dockray was in the interest of the recognition of the belligerent rights of the insurgents. The following is the substance of the testimony, which the Spanish authorities are using to complicate the case:

A Cuban named Varona was arrested at Manzanillo recently, and a declaration obtained from him by the Fiscal to the effect that he was present at the house of the United States Consular Agent in Manzanillo on the evening Mr. Dockray arrived there in January last; and that he then learned that Mr. Dockray was sent to Cuba by the United States Government to obtain information about the war, and he says that Mr. Dockray had letters crediting him in such capacity, although he did not see them.

The Spanish procedure in such matters is to put leading questions to a person, to which he replies in as few words as possible. The Fiscal, the prosecuting officer, will assume the truth of a fact, and put an interrogatory based on the assumption in order to confuse or intimidate the person questioned. These declarations of Varona were recently put before Dockray to be contested or admitted, which is the way in Spanish military investigations. Mr. Dockray declares he don't know Varona, except that he might have been one of two or three persons who called at the Consul's house the evening he arrived at Manzanillo. Two or three gentlemen called in, apparently as neighbors, or in a casual way to pass a short time; he was not introduced to them; none of them could speak English, and he could not speak any Spanish. That he never made any such statement as the man Varona says, and never insinuated to him, nor to anybody else, any such fact, which Mr. Dockray pronounced absurd and farcical. Mr. Dockray says he presented to the Consular Agent his passport, a copy of an introductory letter from Gov. Hart, of Florida, to Consul Gen. Hall, and had other introductory letters from parties in Havana, one to the Consular Agent himself, and another to the Consul at Santiago de Cuba, where he also intended to go, and beside gave the Consular Agent a package of New-York papers. Gov. Hart's letter was to the effect that Mr. Dockray had heretofore held several important and distinguished public positions, was a gentleman of ability and honor, going to Cuba on commercial business, and was entitled to the consideration of Consuls and citizens. Mr. Dockray also states that he told the Consular Agent at Manzanillo that he wanted to find out about the disappearance of his friend, Ralph Keeler, and he proposed to remain in Manzanillo until the next steamer for Santiago de Cuba, thence to Nuevitas by the north coast, and back to Havana. The Consul told him that if Keeler had got into the insurrection, as was supposed, the fact would best be ascertained by going there himself, but it was a dangerous undertaking, and although the insurgent forces were within a mile of the town, yet he would not advise Dockray to run any risks. Dockray said he did not propose to make himself a target for bullets on either side, but if he could communicate with the insurgent camp he thought he might learn if Keeler had been or was in the insurrection. The Consul said the only safe way was to go to his sugar estate, about a league from town, which was under British protection, and possibly the insurgents might be found around there stealing cane or potatoes. There was a negro, the Consul further said, who took his horses out, who could go with him, but he ought to wait for his *cedula*, (a Police pass.) Dockray replied that would be a week yet in coming, and then he wanted to leave, and could not spare the time. The foregoing Dockray has stated to be the substance of all the conversation he had in Manzanillo. The next morning at sunrise he quietly rode out of the Plaza, with the negro servant, without question, and met the insurgent outpost at the edge of the wood, less than a mile from the town. The result of all this has been that the Captain General has accepted the statements of the man Varona, and ordered Mr. Lauten, the American Consular Agent, to quit the island in twenty days, the mandate styling him the Vice Consul of Germany, although he also represented the consular interests of England and the United States. He sailed a short time ago, and is now in Jamaica.

Whether Varona's declaration is made out of whole cloth, that is, a deliberate invention, it is impossible to say at this time. He has been imprisoned heretofore as "sospecto"—but in this case, it appears he figures as a witness for the prosecution. It is more than likely, from all I can learn, that the Consular Agent at Manzanillo imagined Mr. Dockray's mission was something more than he stated, or that in conversation with Varona the latter misunderstood the Consul in speaking of Mr. Dockray as having heretofore held several important official positions. Lauten, the Consular Agent, is one of those German Republicans, phlegmatic, stubborn, self-willed, a great believer in mysterious forms, and who gives great consequence to trifling acts, and I am told that in his official relations he rather regarded himself with the importance of a Prime Minister of all the great Powers, whose insignificant commerce at the equally insignificant Port of Manzanillo he represented as an agent. It is by no means impossible that Varona supposed his life depended on his making the declaration he did.

All this sort of procedure in Mr. Dockray's case goes to make an exaggerated drama out of what really looks like a farce—yet a man in this country may be shot for a fool as well as a rascal. What I understand to be the facts of Mr. Dockray's offense to the laws and dignity of Spain are simple enough, but for this very reason the authorities seek to complicate them, and if possible make out a case against the United States Government. Mr. Dockray went into the insurrectionary lines at Manzanillo to find out about Keeler, leaving all his baggage at the Queen's House, and expecting to return the same or next day. The insurgents would not allow him to go back until they had communicated with their chief, twenty leagues north of Manzanillo. Dockray went there with an escort, and found Gens. Garcia, Gomez, Maceo, Diaz, all the chiefs, and the President and Government of the Cuban Republic in council. He inquired concerning Keeler, and learned that he had not been in the insurrection. He then asked for a guide back to Manzanillo, and was promised one in a day or two. A week passed, and no guide was given him, and he was compelled to become the guest of Gen. Gomez, and accompany the insurgent army into Camagüey. Here he was told that military reasons prevented the furnishing a guide just then, but he could return shortly. Two months passed in this way, and Dockray was compelled to resort to some strategy to get away. He compromised himself to do so, and finally succeeded in getting an order and escort to Nuevitas, which he entered the 3d April, and presented himself first at the Consulate and then to the Spanish Governor, delivering his papers, stating his case, and requesting to leave by the next steamer for Havana.

The Spanish authorities say that Mr. Dockray's papers are highly valuable to them. So much the more reason they should keep their own counsel, and thank Mr. Dockray for being of so much service to them. I understand that the importance of these papers is not overestimated, provided they are not given to the world, but I also learn that Mr. Dockray has written out from memory the events and results of three months spent in the insurgent camps, and this will probably be soon published.

There is scarcely a doubt that the court-martial will manage to convict Mr. Dockray in some way. Then the whole proceedings go to the Auditor de Guerra in Havana for revision, and then to the Captain General for decision. There is no precedent for this case in the history of the insurrection, unless we cite the precedents of the New-York newspaper correspondents, Henderson, O'Kelly, and Millen. O'Kelly's and Millen's cases were precisely similar to Dockray's; yet, in the first, O'Kelly, after a long investigation, was sent to Spain, and then released, and Millen was released the day after his presentation by a telegraphic order from Havana. As an American citizen it is plain that Mr. Dockray must be protected by the treaty, and the action and determination of the authorities must be in accordance with the construction of the treaty by the two Governments. It is not, therefore, impossible that Mr. Dockray may be sent to Spain. In the meantime I shall endeavor to forward you a full account of the proceedings of the court-martial should I be fortunate enough to obtain them.

THE BONDED DEBT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 16, 1874.

Ex-Secretary Richardson has devoted his leisure hours since he left the Treasury Department to the preparation of a supplement to his book upon the public debt. This supplement has just been published, and contains the recent Banking act, and a full, detailed description of the bonded debt of the District of Columbia. The bonded debt is described in the subjoined form:

District of Columbia.

1. Permanent improvement, (sixes,) $4,000,000, six per cent. coin interest, payable July 1, 1891.
2. Permanent improvement, or eighteen years' bonds, (sevens,) $260,000, seven per cent. currency interest, payable July 1, 1891.
3. Permanent improvement, or eighteen years' bonds, (sevens,) $530,000, seven per cent. currency interest, payable July 1, 1891.
4. Water stock bonds of 1871, $450,000, seven per cent. currency interest, payable Oct. 1, 1901.
5. Water stock bonds of 1873, $35,000, seven per cent. currency interest, payable Oct. 1, 1903.
6. Market stock bonds, $152,400, seven per cent. currency interest, payable July 26, 1892.
7. Chicago relief bonds, $100,000, seven per cent. currency interest, payable Jan. 1, 1877.
8. Guaranteed bonds, (United States,) estimated, $8,000,000, 3 65-100 per cent. currency interest, payable Aug. 1, 1924.
9. Funding loan bonds, (Congress,) $1,150,000, six per cent. coin interest, payable July 1, 1892.
10. Funding loan bonds, (Legislature, ratified by Congress June 20, 1874,) $1,600,000, six per cent. interest, payable Nov. 1, 1892.
11. County school bonds, $18,700, seven per cent. currency interest, payable July 1, 1874, '75, '76, '77.
12. Georgetown steam force-pump bonds, $8,500, 7 3-10 per cent. currency interest, payable March 1, 1879.

City of Washington.

13. Five per cent. stock, $54,807, five per cent. currency interest, payable at pleasure.
14. Six per cent. stock, $685,517, six per cent. currency interest, payable at pleasure.
15. Chesapeake and Ohio Canal stock, $48,800, six per cent. currency interest, payable at pleasure.
16. Water stock, $96,560, six per cent. currency interest, payable at pleasure.
17. Ten years bonds, or Bowen bonds, $351,400, six per cent. currency interest, payable Jan. 1, 1879.
18. Three years' certificates, or Emery bonds, $6,850, seven and three-tenths per cent. currency interest, matured.
19. Five years' certificates, or Emery bonds, $192,450, seven and three-tenths per cent. currency interest, payable Nov. 20, 1875.

City of Georgetown.

20. Six per cent. general stock, $182,885, six per cent. currency interest, payable at pleasure.
21. Eight per cent. general stock, $20,000, eight per cent. currency interest, payable July 1, 1881.
22. Six per cent. bounty stock, $20,000, six per cent. currency interest, payable Sept. 24, 1884.
23. Six per cent. market stock, $30,804 21, six per cent. currency interest, payable at pleasure.

Total bonded debt, $17,994,673 21.

Certificates Payable out of Special Assessment on Property Benefited.

24. General improvement certificates, commonly called "greenbacks," about $1,450,000, eight per cent. currency interest, payable July 1, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878.
25. Water certificates, $166,000, eight per cent. currency interest, payable July 1, 1877.
26. Sewer certificates, about $1,100,000, eight per cent. currency interest, payable July 1, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878.

OHIO.

PREPARATIONS FOR AN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 16.—The Republican State Central Committee and a number of prominent Republicans from various portions of the State met here to-day for consultation. Senator Sherman and Congressmen Garfield, Foster, Sherwood, Bundy, Lawrence, and Ex-Gov. Noyes were among those present, and made short speeches favoring an earnest and active campaign. The point of the speeches was that the issues to be presented were purely national, and that as there was no Legislature to elect this Fall, the question of temperance could not legitimately come into the canvass. The second day of September was fixed as the time for holding the State Convention.

THE ROSS ABDUCTION CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—A private detective in this city arrested to-day a man named Christopher Wooster, suspected of being one of the parties implicated in the Ross child-stealing case. He is in jail awaiting further investigation. He was to-day taken before the elder son of Mr. Ross, who was enticed into the wagon of the abductors and subsequently let out in the Richmond District, but the boy could not identify him. It is not asserted that Wooster is one of the parties who actually abducted the child, but it is suspected that he participated in it. A few days will determine whether or not he had any actual participation in the case.

THE FREE TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN.

The regular weekly entertainment was given last evening at the free training schools of the Women's Educational and Industrial Society, No. 47 East Tenth street. About 200 of the pupils of the schools were present in the parlors of the institution, and Mrs. Hodges and Miss Corson and other ladies interested in the society were untiring in their exertions to promote their enjoyment. The exercises consisted of music and singing, with select readings from standard authors. Miss Henry's reading of several interesting pieces was highly entertaining. Mrs. Witherby, Miss Ryan, and Mr. Drown also took part in the exercises. These entertainments are found by the lady managers of the institution to be productive of the most beneficial results upon the pupils attending the schools, and latterly they have come to be regarded with so much interest that the parlors are crowded on the evenings set apart for this purpose. The schools will be kept open during the Summer months, as the managers feel that to close them for even a short period of vacation would deprive hundreds of girls of the means of earning a livelihood. An excursion will be given to the pupils connected with the schools on Monday next, when the steamer Twilight will start from the foot of West Twenty-fourth street for Rockaway. Over 1,000 if those girls and working women will be afforded a day of healthful recreation. Messrs. Lewis, Smith & Hillyer, the owners of the boat, have given it free of expense for the trip, and Mr. Henry Rikert, of the Neptune House; Messrs. Failing & Remsen, of the Sea-side House, and Messrs. Louis Hammell & P. Magernis have undertaken to supply a clam chowder and free bath to each girl. The managers of the institution have written to thank these gentlemen for their liberal offer. They are in need of funds to bear other expenses in connection with the excursion, and any contributions forwarded to Dr. Alexander B. Mott, No. 62 Madison avenue; Mr. Samuel J. Courtney, TIMES Building, or to the managers of the society, No. 47 East Tenth street, will be thankfully acknowledged.

BASE-BALL.

The Star and Fly-away Clubs played their first game for the amateur championship on the grounds of the latter, at Melrose, yesterday. There were about 700 persons present. The game, which was a one-sided affair, resulted in an easy victory for the Fly-aways by a score of 34 to 4. Of the fielding on the Star side, but very little can be said, as, with the exception of Crocket, third base, they played wretchedly. For the Fly-aways, McGlynn caught finely, and Shanley made two grand running catches in the field. Mr. C. Phelps, of the Mutuals, umpired the game to the satisfaction of both clubs. The following score gives the particulars:

STAR.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	FLY-AWAY.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Sullivan, l. f.	0	0	2	0	Loughlin, 2d b.	5	4	0	0
Ling, p.	1	1	2	1	McGee, c. f.	5	5	1	0
Hovey, 1st b.	1	0	0	0	Geer, 3d b.	3	3	2	0
Sheehan, c.	1	1	3	1	Shanley, r. f.	3	2	2	0
Crocket, 3d b.	0	0	4	1	Antoine, 1st b.	5	5	6	1
Clinch, c. f.	0	0	3	0	McGlynn, c.	3	3	8	1
Gregory, 2d b.	0	0	1	1	Jolly, l. f.	4	1	1	0
Hughes, s. s.	1	1	2	0	McDonnell, s. s.	4	1	0	1
Cavanagh, r. f.	0	0	1	0	Malone, p.	2	4	1	2
Total	4	3	18	4	Total	34	28	21	5

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
Star	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—4
Flyaway	7	10	1	6	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	—34

Umpire—C. Phelps, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—Two hours.
Bases on Errors—Fly-away, 8; Star, 3.
Runs Earned—Fly-away, 5; Star, 0.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 16.—The bay is rough and lumpy, and it is doubtful whether the international regatta will take place to-day. There is still no word of the yacht Foam.

AN EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL.

THE CHARGES AGAINST CARLOTTA F. SHOTWELL.

GENERAL PHILIP D. RODDY'S ALLEGED WRONGS—THE STORY OF THE STOLEN BOND REVIVED.

The case of the now celebrated Fanny A. Shotwell, otherwise called Carlotta F. Shotwell and Carlotta F. Roddy, charged by General Philip D. Roddy, of Alabama, well known in this city and Washington, with the larceny of an opera glass, valued at $15, and seven British sovereigns, was commenced before Judge Sutherland yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. The court-room was well filled with the friends and acquaintances of both parties, who had come to hear the extraordinary revelations expected in connection with the case. The particulars had frequently all but been brought to the knowledge of the public, but up to the present through powerful influence had been suppressed.

Miss Shotwell, who is a lady of prepossessing appearance, brilliant conversational powers, and lady-like deportment, took her seat beside her counsel, Algernon S. Sullivan, and appeared to suffer exceedingly from a troublesome cough contracted during her confinement in the Tombs. Although the charge was ostensibly one of grand larceny, it was evident that the alleged larceny was but the merest pretense for bringing the prisoner to trial. She was attended by several intimate friends, who appeared to take a deep interest in her affairs

Within the railed inclosure supposed to be sacred to the representatives of the people, sat the complainant, Gen. Philip D. Roddy, who appeared nervous and anxious, in the midst of his private counsel, Ex-Judge Fullerton, and United States Commissioner John I. Davenport, who have been retained to prosecute the complainant's case, the representative of District Attorney Phelps, and a brilliant array of prominent lawyers.

Considerable time was spent in impaneling a jury, counsel on both sides questioning the jury as to their knowledge of either of the parties concerned. It was a noticeable fact that the counsel for the complainant exerted themselves to the utmost to place as many aged and married men as possible on the jury, and finally succeeded in impaneling a dozen staid, solemn-looking men to try the case. Immediately after the jury had been sworn, the representative of District Attorney Phelps retired from the case, and announced that the prosecution would be conducted by Messrs. Fullerton and Davenport.

Mr. Fullerton then opened the case, which he said was one of no ordinary importance. The defendant, Miss Carlotta F. Shotwell, was known sometimes by another name. The complainant was Gen. Philip D. Roddy. The prisoner was well brought up, had extraordinary conversational powers, great ability, and was not without considerable personal attractions. She was unfortunate enough to stand charged with a crime, and it was to be hoped that if she was guilty she would be convicted. Mr. Roddy became acquainted with Miss Shotwell in 1867, having been introduced to her by a lady in this City. Gen. Roddy saw Miss Shotwell home, and having met her afterward an intimacy grew up which lasted for several years. She was a lady of remarkable and marvelous powers of fascination. She wanted money and she got it from him; first in small sums, afterward in large amounts. She had him in her power, and she knew it. He was a married man, and her demands were accompanied with threats that in case of non-compliance his wife and family should have a full exposure. She was an angel at first, but soon showed her claws. She went from place to place, getting large amounts periodically, and receiving from Gen. Roddy more than $50,000. She brought him down from a wealthy man to dependence and poverty, and left him ruined, with the alternative of either exposing himself to shame in a court, blowing out his brains, or jumping off the dock. In 1872 the parties separated. Before this she had gone stealthily into his room and stolen his money and papers from his trunk, threatening to expose him and others besides him. Subsequent to this she commenced actions against Gen. Roddy on a bond for $50,000, which he had given her in order to be released, knowing only too well that he would have to compromise with her on her own terms. This he did and obtained possession of the bond. She then wrote to his wife, determined, as she was, to work his ruin or accomplish her object. Half crazed, he fled to Europe. Here he was not safe either, for she sent him a letter telling him that there was a lawsuit pending in this country, and he had better return and look after his name. At this time he saw in a New-York newspaper that she had commenced an action for grand larceny against a man named Everett, whom she charged with stealing a fifty-thousand-dollar bond, which, to his unutterable astonishment Gen. Roddy found was the bond delivered to him by Miss Shotwell, and which he thought he still carried in his trunk. The General at once searched his trunks, and found that the bond and other papers had been stolen, the prisoner having entered his room and abstracted them on the night before he sailed for Europe. He at once returned to America to try and settle the suit and avert the exposure which had now come. She had commenced suits against him in the name of Miss Shotwell against Roddy, and he met them. He, wretched as he was, met her demands as long as he could, and when his money became exhausted he could do no more. It was no use. It was $1 to-day, $10 to-morrow, and $100 the next day. He was unfitted for business, and miserable in the extreme. He went to Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, to escape her, but it was no use—there she was. He went to Washington, but even there she followed him. She would walk into the dining-room of the hotel and sit down beside him. She would go to his room and lie for hours on the door-mat—an object of curiosity to all beholders. She would follow his carriage and be dragged along behind it, yelling out his name and exposing him. If he "took to himself the wings of the morning and fled even to the uttermost parts of the earth" there was this woman also, trying by every means in her power to wring money from him. The verdict in the well-known case of Mrs. Brinckley against her alleged husband, in which it was decided that she was his lawful wife, although the parties had never been married, but had entered into a private contract, placed another weapon in the hands of Miss Shotwell, and suggested to her that she could pretend to be the wife of Roddy. She accordingly went to Roddy's business partner, demanded a large sum of money, and, on being refused, threatened to avow herself the wife of the complainant. She then went before a magistrate, swore that she was the wife of Gen. Roddy, on the ground that marriage in this State is a civil contract, and made a demand for maintenance, claiming that he had abandoned her. For this piece of swearing, he might add, the prisoner had been indicted for perjury. She next commenced an action for divorce against Gen. Roddy, claiming that she was his wife in the eyes of the law. Shortly after this, while residing at Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City, Roddy met Miss Shotwell one day, and from remarks made by her, disclosing facts which he knew could only have been obtained from an examination of his private papers, he came to the conclusion that his papers had been stolen. He then went to Jersey City, and found that all his private papers, together with the opera-glass and seven English sovereigns mentioned in the indictment, had been stolen from his trunk. Things could go no further. They must be brought to a stop, and his friends insisted that this time decisive measures must be taken. A bench warrant was issued, part of the property was found in her possession, and she was arrested and indicted. The defendant was not a lovely example of innocence and virtue when the complainant met her. She was not the innocent victim of Gen. Roddy's designs. She was an adventuress, a black-mailer, one who insinuated herself into the affections of married men that she might afterward gratify her wishes. It was not the first time she had married men in her power. She had laid her plans before with other parties, but probably with not the same success.

After Mr. Fullerton had concluded, Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan arose and said that he had given the gentleman every latitude, and had not attempted to restrain him in his denunciation of the prisoner. He now solemnly called the attention of the Court to the fact that not once in his whole address had the counsel alluded to the cause of the people. His whole plea had been for Philip D. Roddy, and not one word was said of a prosecution on the part of the people of the State of New-York.

The first witness called was Sergt. William Murray, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who testified that he and Capt. Byrne arrested the prisoner on a warrant on the 11th of June, at the residence of Mrs. Waring, No. 42 East Twelfth street. They had a search-warrant from Justice Murray for certain stolen property, and examined her effects. They found a quantity of papers, which she claimed were her private property. The prisoner voluntarily gave up a pair of gold sleeve-buttons. When questioned about the opera-glass and sovereigns, she said she had given the former in payment for her board, and had spent the money which she said had been given her by Roddy. The opera-glass (identified) had subsequently been recovered in Brooklyn, through Mrs. Waring. The prisoner claimed to be the lawful wife of Gen. Roddy, and said that she was glad her case was about to be made public at last.

Capt. Byrne corroborated the previous witness as to the arrest of the prisoner and finding of the property. She appeared very nervous when informed that she was under arrest, and complained of severe illness. She said she did not know how she could be arrested for taking papers from Roddy, who, she said, was her lawful husband. The prisoner appeared very anxious to go before a magistrate, and, when taken before Justice Morgan, waived an examination. She said she was very glad her case was about to be made public, and complained that Gen. Roddy nearly killed her. She said she would horsewhip him if she saw him in court. She appeared anxious and nervous, and at the station-house expressed a wish to see Roddy. Her life and character, she said, depended on the papers taken from her possession. The prisoner became very angry when witness called her Miss Shotwell, and said that her name was Mrs. Roddy. In the Police Court Justice Morgan had directed the papers to be sent to the District Attorney, and witness had not seen the prisoner since until he saw her in court.

In cross-examination Capt. Byrne stated that Commissioner Davenport had appeared in the case at Jefferson Market; the Commissioner had examined the recovered papers when brought to the station-house, and had brought Gen. Roddy to examine them the next day. Witness thought Mr. Davenport was private counsel for Gen. Roddy. Miss Shotwell frequently repeated that the papers taken from her were given to her by her husband, Gen. Roddy, and that her life and honor were connected with them. When taken to the station-house the prisoner gave the name of Mrs. Roddy.

Gen. Phillip D. Roddy, the complainant, then took the stand and was examined by Mr. Fullerton. He identified the opera-glass found in the prisoner's possession as his property, and said it had been stolen from his room in Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City. The complainant also identified the greater portion of the two packets of papers produced as his personal property which he had kept in the same trunk with the glass and the seven sovereigns stolen. Meeting the prisoner that day he asked her how she had gained possession of his property, and she replied: "Ah, Roddy, I'm smarter than you are." He then referred to a previous quarrel in which he refused to pay her board bill, to which the prisoner replied that he should pay just what she pleased; he told her that he would then pay all her bills if she only returned him his papers. The prisoner declined peremptorily to return the papers, unless she received $30,000. He then threatened to take out a search warrant for the recovery of the papers, when she said she would put a couple of bullets through him. Several powers of attorney were among the missing papers. Gen. Roddy then detailed his long intimacy with Miss Shotwell, both in this City and Washington, during which time he paid her hotel bills and visited her regularly. He denied that he was married to Miss Shotwell, or had ever promised to marry her, or had ever even conversed on the subject of marriage, and stated that the prisoner knew from their first meeting that he was a married man.

In cross-examination by Mr. Sullivan, complainant said he saw the opera glass with the prisoner in Washington. She was not ten minutes in her room when she had them. He took them and gave her a twenty dollar bill. They stopped in the same hotel in Washington, but in different rooms. When she stole his papers he told her if she returned them he would continue paying her bills, but she said she wouldn't give them up under $30,000. Previous to this he gave her a bond for $50,000, on the sole condition that she would give up chloroform and spirituous liquors for one year. She was staying in the Everett House at that time. Witness is from Alabama. Positively swears that since he returned from Europe in August, 1873, he never renewed intimate relations with the complainant. She was in his room in Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, with his consent several times in the month the things were stolen. He called at the Ashland House and told the proprietor he would cease to pay for her board. When he mentioned this she replied he would pay just what she pleased. He visited her several times at the Ashland House, and at Mrs. Waring's. In reply to further questions witness said that before commencing this prosecution he consulted his attorney, John E. Parsons and Mr Davenport. He had talked with Frank Brooks about the case. He heard of the prosecution against Mr. Brooks before he returned from Europe. He never heard that he himself was charged with being in confederacy with Brooks and Everett in stealing her bonds from Miss Shotwell on the road to Chicago, for which offense they are indicted. He had seen Brooks and Everett since he came back.

Mr. Sullivan here said he wanted to prove that this prosecution was begun in the interest of Brooks and Everett.

Judge Sutherland said counsel had an interesting client, but he could not put in improper evidence.

Mr. Sullivan offered to show that there was no one interested in the robbery of defendants papers by Brooks and Everett except Roddy.

Complainant admitted that he telegraphed to Mr. Parsons that the bond stolen from the prisoner was his.

The court then adjourned until this morning.

REARREST OF A NOTED FEMALE THIEF.

MOLLIE HOLBROOK AGAIN IN CUSTODY—SHE WILL BE TAKEN TO CHICAGO.

Mollie Holbrook, a noted thief, wife of Jim Hoey, equally well known in police circles, was arrested on Wednesday night by Capt. Irving, of the Central Office, and Special Officer Titus, and is now locked up at the Central Office, awaiting the arrival of an officer to escort her to Chicago, where she is indicted for larceny. The woman is a professional panel-house thief and pickpocket. In 1871 she kept a notorious panel-house in Chicago, and succeeded in amassing a fortune of $50,000 by her nefarious practices. Her establishment was completely destroyed during the great fire in that year, and the consequence was that her fortune, which was invested chiefly in real estate, was swept out of existence. She subsequently married Jim Hoey, and soon after opened another house in Chicago, and carried on business there successfully until one evening, when a prominent and influential resident of Chicago was enticed into the house kept by her and robbed of $25,000 in United States bonds. For this larceny Mollie Holbrook was arrested, and gave bail to appear for trial. She was indicted by the Grand Jury of Cook County, Ill., but when the case was called for trial it was found she had fled. Her bonds were forfeited, and a requisition for her arrest was issued by the Governor of Illinois. She was traced to New-York, and on the 1st of March last Detective Miller, of the Chicago Police force, arrived in this City to secure her arrest and bring her back to Chicago. On his arrival here the Detective reported to Capt. Irving, of the Central Office, and on the 3d of March last Detective Dusenbury arrested the long-sought-for woman. She was at once placed in charge of Detective Miller, who started with his prisoner for Chicago. He traveled via the Grand Trunk Railway, and when he arrived at Hamilton, Canada, left the cars for supper. The woman as soon as she reached *terra firma* placed herself under the protection of a police officer, insisted that she was being kidnapped, and demanded the protection of the British laws. She was taken before a local magistrate, who discharged her, and Miller returned empty-handed to Chicago. He was placed on trial by the Police Commissioners and dismissed for his stupidity, or worse, in allowing his prisoner to escape. The requisition for the arrest of Mollie, however, remained in his hands, and he determined to make an effort to retrieve his fallen fortunes. He left Chicago temporarily, and on the 19th of April returned to that city, bringing with him a woman whom he claimed was Mollie Holbrook. He said he had arrested her in Troy, N. Y. It was at once seen that Miller had made another blunder, as the woman in custody was not Mollie Holbrook, and she was at once discharged from custody. Nothing more was heard about Mollie by the New-York Police until on June 10 last Capt. Irving received a letter from Jacob Rehm, Superintendent of the Chicago Police, of which the following is a copy:

CHICAGO, Ill., June 8, 1874.

Capt. Irving:

DEAR SIR: On account of the ridiculous failure of Ex-Officer Miller to bring Mollie Holbrook here from your City last Spring, I feel somewhat reluctant, but yet will request you to let me know if you can ascertain anything of her whereabouts, as she is wanted here. You can rely upon it, if we have occasion to send for her again we will send a man who will bring her. So, if you will have the kindness to be on the lookout for her, or let me know if she is there, you will confer a favor which we will be glad to have an opportunity to return.

Respectfully yours,
JACOB REHM,
General Superintendent of Police.

In pursuance of the request of Superintendent Rehm, Capt. Irving secured the services of Special Officer Titus, and a search was instituted for the woman, but without result until Wednesday, when she was tracked to the residence of a notorious woman known as "Red-headed Kate," at Port Richmond, Staten Island. She was traced to this City and arrested in Bleecker street, near Police Head-quarters. Superintendent Rehm was at once telegraphed to, and replied that an officer would start by the first train for this City with the necessary papers for her rendition. In the meantime the woman was locked up at the Central Office. Her husband called there yesterday, but was not allowed to see her. During the afternoon Capt. Irving was served with a writ of habeas corpus to produce the woman before Judge Lawrence, at the Supreme Court, Chambers, to-day, at 10 A. M., and to show by what authority she was detained.

HEARTLESS ABANDONMENT.

Six weeks ago a man who was known among the neighbors by the name of Brown, took two rooms on the second floor of the house No. 1,114 Second avenue. He was accompanied by his wife and two little children, Annie and Frank Drake, his wife's brother and sister, aged respectively seven and four years. He was in the habit of beating the children very severely, so much so that the people who lived near them had, on several occasions, to threaten him that they would complain to the Police if he did not desist. Last week he notified his landlord that he would give up his room on the 16th, and day before yesterday he sold his furniture, and he and his wife went away, leaving the two children to take care of themselves. As they were absent all day, the little creatures had nothing to eat, and were crying with hunger, when Mrs. Wiley, who resides in the same house, took pity on them, and fed them. The woman returned late at night, and yesterday morning again went away, returning for a few moments only in the afternoon, when she again left, the children, meantime, being left to their own devices. Mrs. Wiley again cared for them, but when she found that their sister had not come back at 10:30 o'clock at night, she notified Capt. Gunner, of the Fifty-ninth Street Station, of the facts. He at once sent Officer McGowan to the house, where he found the children lying asleep on the bare floor of the room that had been occupied by the Browns. They were taken to the station-house, where Capt. Gunner gave them something to eat and lodging. Should their brother-in-law and sister not be found during the course of the day, they will be sent to Central Head-quarters, to be turned over to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

COMPLETE OFFICIAL LIST OF THE INSURANCE.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The following is a complete official list of the insurance, by companies, on the property destroyed by yesterday's fire:

Adriatic, New-York	$28,000
Ætna, New-York	2,500
Ætna, Hartford	95,000
Allemania, Cincinnati	50,000
Allemania of Pittsburg	20,000
Amazon of Cincinnati	25,000
American Central of St. Louis	20,000
American Fire, Philadelphia	25,000
American Mutual, Newark, N. J.	7,500
American Underwriters', Philadelphia	500
Arctic, New-York	1,500
America, Pittsburg	1,500
Atlantic and Pacific, Chicago	47,000
Atlantic, New-York	3,500
Atlas, Hartford	1,500
Bangor, of Bangor, Me.	1,000
Ben Franklin, Allegheny City, Penn.	3,500
Black River, Watertown, N. Y.	4,000
Brewers' and Maltsters', New-York	24,000
Brewers', Milwaukee	50,000
British America	5,000
Buffalo German	1,000
Citizens', New-York	13,000
Citizens', Newark, N. J.	9,000
Citizens', St. Louis	9,000
Clay Fire and Marine, Frankfort, Ky.	12,700
Connecticut, Hartford	5,000
Continental, New-York	97,000
Commerce, New-York	9,500
Commerce, Albany, N. Y.	6,000
Commercial, St. Louis	29,300
Commercial Union, London, England	95,000
Detroit Fire and Marine, Detroit	1,500
Equitable, Nashville	5,000
Exchange, New-York	20,400
Faneuil Hall, Boston	1,500
Fame, Philadelphia	2,000
Fairfield County, Norwalk, Conn.	15,875
Farmers' Mutual, York, Penn.	16,000
Farragut, New-York	13,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	25,000
Firemen's Fund, San Francisco	18,500
Firemen's Fund, New-York	7,000
Firemen's, Dayton, Ohio	2,500
Franklin, Wheeling, West Va.	7,000
Franklin, Indianapolis, Ind.	500
Franklin, Boston	5,400
German-American, New-York	50,100
German, Erie, Penn.	23,000
German, Freeport, Ill.	11,400
German, Quincy	7,000
Germania, New-York	12,500
Girard, Philadelphia	59,000
Glens Falls, New-York	17,000
Globe, Chicago	75,000
Hanover, New-York	12,500
Hamburg and Bremen, Hamburg	52,000
Hartford, Hartford	52,700
Hoffman, New-York	10,000
Home, Columbus, Ohio	10,000
Home, Galveston, Texas	7,500
Home, New-York	157,250
Howard, New-York	27,500
Imperial, London	47,000
Humboldt, Newark, N. J.	11,000
Irving, New-York	7,500
Kansas, Leavenworth	17,000
Lancashire, Manchester, England	16,000
Lancaster, Lancaster, Penn.	21,400
Lamar, New-York	2,500
Liverpool and London and Globe, of Liverpool and London	71,000
London Assurance Corporation	50,000
Lorillard, New-York	7,800
Lycoming, Muncy, Penn.	60,000
Manhattan, New-York	3,000
Manufacturers' Fire and Marine, Boston	15,000
Mercantile, Chicago	550
Mercantile, Cleveland	800
Merchants', Newark, N. J.	20,000
Mutual Fire, Meriden, Conn.	2,000
Michigan State, Adrian, Mich.	12,000
Mellville Mutual, Mellville, N. J.	26,000
Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual	15,000
Mississippi Valley Fire and Marine, Memphis	3,000
Narragansett, Providence, R. I.	3,500
National, Hartford	21,800
National, Philadelphia	47,000
New-Hampshire, Manchester	4,000
New-York and Yonkers, New-York	25,000
New-Jersey Fire and Marine	25,000
New-Orleans Mutual Association	5,000
New-York Underwriters' Agency	25,000
Niagara, New-York	9,000
North-west National, Milwaukee	6,350
North British and Mercantile, Boston	18,000
Old Dominion, Richmond, Va.	5,500
Orient, Hartford	2,500
Penn Fire, of Philadelphia	15,000
People's, Philadelphia	10,000
People's, Newark, N. J.	6,500
People's, Memphis, Tenn.	6,500
Phœnix, Brooklyn	39,000
Phœnix, Hartford	25,000
Planters', Memphis, Tenn.	16,000
Prescott, Boston	15,000
Provincial, Ontario, Canada	2,500
Queen, London, Eng.	63,000
Reading, Reading, Penn.	10,000
Rhode Island Insurance Association, Providence	5,500
Rochester German	4,100
Royal, Liverpool	100,000
Royal Canadian	25,000
Safeguard, Philadelphia	6,000
St. Joseph F. and M., St. Joseph, Mo.	825
St. Nicholas, New York	1,000
St. Paul F. and M., St. Paul, Minn.	8,000
St. Louis Mutual, St. Louis, Mo.	5,000
Scotch Commercial, Glasgow	30,000
Shoe and Leather, Boston	7,000
Springfield F. and M., Springfield, Mass.	35,000
Standard, New York	2,000
Star, New York	5,500
Sun, Cleveland, Ohio	500
Traders', Chicago	60,000
Tradesmen's, New York	9,000
Underwriter's Agency, New York, (old)	28,000
Union Mutual, Philadelphia	2,000
Western, Toronto, C. W.	35,000
Westchester, New Rochelle, N. Y.	17,000
Williamsburg City, Brooklyn	56,250
Total	2,727,290
The estimated total salvage is	482,320
The net loss is	2,244,970

DEAD BODIES FOUND—FIREMEN HURT.

The bodies of two men and a child were discovered under the ruins of the house No. 461 South Clark street, last evening, and taken to the Morgue. They were victims of Tuesday's fire. Fireman Schwartz was severely injured by a cornice falling from a burning building. Three attempts at incendiarism were discovered during the progress of the fire.

LOSSES BY WEDNESDAY'S FIRE.

Among the losses by the fire yesterday are Dugan's packing-house and outbuildings, worth about $6,000, uninsured, and the stock, valued at $12,000, partially insured; Katz & Miller's planing mills, loss probably $15,000; Breeze's sash, door and blind factory, $3,000 to $4,000.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE CONVENTION OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.

BELLEVILLE, Ontario, July 16.—To-day's session of the American Deaf and Dumb Convention was opened at 10 A. M., the President in the chair. After the reading of the minutes a Committee of Invitation was appointed. Dr. Peet read a paper on the method of teaching the language of the deaf-mutes, and gave an interesting account of the working of the system in the New-York institutions. The Doctor denounced the present abstract method of teaching, and advocated thoroughness as the primary object.

Prof. Porter, of Washington, read a paper on the use of the manual alphabet. The letters should be legible, and particular attention should be paid to the pauses. He favored the use of both hands in speaking.

A paper by G. Wing, of Minnesota, on the best means of teaching the idiomatic use of the English language, strongly condemned the looseness of teaching, which cultivates the memory only, the intellect being lost sight of. Many thereby learned a multitude of words, without getting an idea of their meaning.

At the afternoon session G. F. Schelling, of Wisconsin, read a paper entitled "In the School-room." He said that by perseverance teachers must succeed. Ideas should be clothed in simple and clear language, easily understood by any child. Expressions or words should be dwelt upon until they were not only clearly understood, but became a part of the learners nature.

W. Wilkinson, of California, read a paper concerning the difference between written and spoken language. He suggested the making of the Saxon and idiomatic element of our language the foremost subject of instruction to the cultivation of the phraseology of colloquial speech, the encouragement of pupils to use a simple style of writing, and the teaching of the meaning of Latin and Greek derivations, but discouraged the use of the latter by pupils.

The Board of School Trustees then presented an address to the convention, extending a welcome, expressing gratification that the meeting had convened in this locality, and sympathizing with the high and holy mission on which the convention had engaged, to which the Chairman made a lengthy reply.

At the conclusion of the afternoon meeting the delegates and visitors took a pleasure trip on Bay Quinte. After landing they proceeded to the Town Hall, where a public reception was given. A supper and ball concluded the reception.

A MAN FOUND WITH HIS SKULL FRACTURED.

Officer Law, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, while patroling his post found Henry Brown, aged sixty-five years, at No. 25 Watt street, on the 13th inst., suffering with a terrible wound on the head. The officer procured assistance and removed him to the station-house. The Police Surgeon was sent for, and, after making an examination, ordered the man's immediate removal to Bellevue Hospital, whither he was subsequently taken in an ambulance. The unfortunate man lingered until yesterday, when he died, without having said a word that would lead to the capture of his assailant. Deputy Coroner Shine made a post-mortem examination, and found that the skull was fractured, and as the wound is on the top of the head, there is no doubt that it was caused by a sharp instrument in the hands of some unknown person. Coroner Woltman and Capt. Garland are busy investigating the case, and will do all in their power to find the murderer.

A JERSEY CITY SCANDAL.

Jersey City Heights was deeply agitated, yesterday, by the development of a social scandal, in which the pastor of a fashionable church and a young lady who served in the capacity of organist are the principal actors. The church is known as the Prospect Avenue Presbyterian Church, and is located in one of the most fashionable parts of Bergen. Rev. John S. Glendenny presided over the church. He is a young man, being only twenty-seven years of age. During the past two years Miss Annie Pomeroy has presided at the organ. Miss Pomeroy is twenty-five years old, and an orphan. She has boarded with her uncle, James S. Miller, for the past ten years. Mr. Miller resides on Van Reypen avenue, and the minister lives on Bergenwood avenue with his mother and sister. Shortly after the minister became acquainted with Miss Pomeroy, about two years ago, he commenced paying her attention. Miss Pomeroy says he made her a number of valuable presents, among which were a valuable gold watch and chain, with the names of the donor and recipient engraved on the inside case of the watch, and an engagement ring with an appropriate inscription. Some time afterward he took the ring away on the pretense of having it repaired, and never returned it. A great many people noticed their intimacy—among them the young lady's uncle and aunt—but thought nothing of it because it was generally known they were engaged to be married. A short time ago the engagement was broken off, or, at least, the minister ceased his visits to the young lady. Between 10 and 11 o'clock Wednesday night Constable Benson went to the parochial residence and asked to see Rev. Mr. Glendenny. He was shown into the parlor, and in a few minutes the reverend gentleman made his appearance. The constable informed him that he had a warrant for his arrest on a charge of bastardy, preferred against him by Miss Annie Pomeroy. The minister became deathly pale, and ejaculated "impossible." The constable assured him that the matter would be kept as quiet as possible, and then requested him to get ready and go to the office of Justice Aldridge, who had issued the warrant. The clerical prisoner donned his hat and coat and accompanied the constable out into the street. After walking a short distance, the constable suggested that they should first go to the young lady's house, and, the minister assenting, they soon reached the place. The door was opened by Mrs. Miller. Miss Pomeroy made her appearance almost immediately, and on seeing the minister fell fainting in his arms. He held her until she was restored to consciousness, and then, on Constable Benson asking him if he was willing to marry her, said "No." The prisoner was then taken before Justice Aldridge, and admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000. The Trustees of the church have as yet taken no action in the case, but it is probable they will order an investigation.

THE FATHER MATHEW MONUMENT.

A STATUE TO BE ERECTED IN CENTRAL PARK—FIFTEEN OR TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS CAN BE COLLECTED.

Delegations from the Father Mathew Temperance Societies, and from the Roman Catholic Church societies, waited, last evening, upon Rev. Edward McGlynn, Pastor of the St. Stepen's Roman Catholic Church, for the purpose of inducing the reverend gentleman to become Chairman of a committee and to act as leader in the movement for the erection of a monument to Father Mathew in the Central Park. Father McGlynn received the delegation in the basement of the church, after which he delivered an address, in which he said he had no objection to use his influence toward the erection of a monument to Father Mathew, and he was certain he could carry it to a successful issue if they intrusted him with the necessary power. He would, in the first instance, associate with himself, as a committee, two members from the Father Mathew temperance societies and two from the Roman Catholic Church societies, with power to increase this committee by the addition of such gentlemen of influence and artistic taste as he should approve of. It was, he said, easy enough to raise $15,000 or $20,000, and he was sure there would be no difficulty in getting the Park Commissioners to give the monument a proper place in the Park. The great thing to avoid was not to get a caricature of Father Mathew, and he pledged himself that he would see that the best artistic talent would be employed irrespective of nationality or religion. The temperance societies, had he was informed, already promises of subscriptions amounting to $2,500, but a portion of this sum was subscribed or promised by persons who had since been forced to leave the country for Canada and other places. He wished it to be distinctly understood that he wanted no money, and would have none, from any thief, or from those who had been found guilty of defrauding their fellow-citizens, or who by flight had acknowledged their guilt. Father Matthew was an honest man, and it would be a disgrace to permit these men to subscribe to the monument with money stolen from the people. Subscriptions would not, of course, he said, be confined to the advocates of temperance, nor to Irishmen, as Father Matthew was respected all over the world as a humanitarian, and there would be found many who differed from him in religion and nationality, willing to perpetuate his memory. After some further remarks, the meeting passed a resolution in accordance with the views put forth by Mr. McGlynn, and then adjourned.

CHINESE CRIMINALS IN NEW-JERSEY.

Ah Chow, a Chinaman employed in the laundry in Belleville, N. J., was taken before Justice Paulin, in Newark, yesterday morning, for examination on a charge of obtaining $250 from another Chinaman named Len Gun under false pretenses. The complainant is the person who was arrested and brought back from Chicago a short time ago to answer a charge of stealing $500 from Ah Chow. At that time, however, the case was amicably settled, and the two became partners and deposited the money to their joint credit. Since then they have quarreled constantly, and Len Gun frequently threatened to take Ah Chow's life. It was shown that the complaint was made by Len Gun through motives of revenge, and there was no foundation for it in fact. Ah Chow was discharged, and Len Gun held to answer a charge of threatening his life.

SUEING FOR DIVORCE.

Leah Friedman sues her husband, Henry Friedman, a belt manufacturer of this City, for an absolute divorce, on the proof of certain parties who saw him in a house of ill-fame. The plaintiff is about eighteen years old, and has been married to the defendant about one year. A short time ago Mr. Langdon, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, was appointed Referee; he took testimony in the case, and reported in favor of the plaintiff. The case came up yesterday before Judge Loew, in Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas, on a motion made by Counsellor Hummel for confirmation of the Referee's report. Mr. Charles S. Spencer opposed the motion on the grounds that the testimony of the keeper of the house in question and her colored servant under the circumstances, and from the position they occupied, were not worthy of belief; and also from the evidence of one of the parties who was with Mr. Friedman on the night in question, that he was intoxicated, and had only been drinking in the house. The court took the papers and reserved its decision.

REMOVAL OF FRENCH STEAM-SHIP OFFICERS.

Capt. Lemarie, of the French steam-ship Europe, and Mr. Leroux, the chief engineer of the same unfortunate vessel, have been dismissed from the service of the General Transatlantic Company. Capt. Roussan, and several minor officers of the Amerique, have also been dismissed. The latter vessel, for the salvage of which $500,000 was paid to the steamers which towed her into Plymouth, has undergone extensive repairs, and is now nearly ready to sail. She may be expected at this port in the course of a few weeks.

The four leading perfumes of America are the "PHALON NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS," "WHITE ROSE," WOOD VIOLET, and FLOR DE MAYO. Try the "PHALON HAIR INVIGORATOR." It is a great and incomparable hair TONIC.—*Advertisement.*

POMEROY & Co., No. 744 Broadway, sell for $4 the best "Elastic Truss" ever invented.—*Advertisement.*

To Beautify the Hair.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder is the Original and only genuine powder imported to America. Sold in bottles only.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

DU PONT—FOSTER.—On Wednesday, July 15, at the Reformed Church, 5th av. and 48th st., by Rev. Dr. Elmendorf, HENRY ALGERNON DU PONT, United States Army, to MARY PAULINE, daughter of the late Herman Ten Eyck Foster.

BRINLEY—BRADFORD.—On Wednesday, July 15, at Christ's Church, Greenwich, Conn., by Rev. Benjamin M. Yarrington, EDWARD H. BRINLEY, M. D., formerly of Newport, R. I., to Mrs. REBECCA M. BRADFORD, of New-York City.

DIED.

HOLT.—On Wednesday, 15th inst., PHILETUS H. HOLT, in the 71st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison av., corner of Forty-fourth st., on Saturday morning, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock.

HOWELL.—Drowned, at West Hampton, Long Island, July 15, JOHN MITCHELL, eldest son of Mortimer D. and Lydia M. Howell, aged 7 years and 10 months.

RICHARDS.—Sunday July 5, 1874, at South-east, Putnam County, EDGAR FRANCIS RICHARDS, daughter of D. B. Richards.

ROMAIN.—On Thursday, July 16, CATHARINE L., wife of Benjamin Romain, in the 59th year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 30 Goerck st., on Friday evening, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock. The remains will be interred at Manhasset, Long Island, the following day.

TODD.—At Williamstown, Mass., on Thursday morning, July 16, after a brief illness, CHARLES SHIELDS, infant son of Robert W. and Mary M. Todd.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services to be held at the residence of his parents, No. 30 East 75th st., on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

WARE.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, July 15, ENOCH R. WARE, aged 55 years.

Funeral from his late residence, Warburton av., Yonkers, Friday, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance to meet the 2 o'clock train from New-York.

WILLIAMS.—On Thursday, July 16, HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, Jr., son of Coleman Williams, in the 39th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 29 West 17th st., on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WOOD.—On Thursday, July 16, CLARA AMELIA, wife of Nathaniel W. Wood, aged 21 years 28 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the C. P. Baptist Church, 53d st., 2d and 3d avs., on Monday, July 19, at 9:30 A. M.

At a special meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association, held at Lincoln Hall, corner 3d av. and 116th st., on Monday evening last, Wm. Haw, Jr., the President, in the chair, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Mr. Henry C. Robinson, and unanimously adopted by the association:

Whereas, In the course of the natural law it has pleased God to take the life which he gave, and to remove from his family and friends, our fellow-citizen and associate, the late Gen. WM. SILLIMAN HILLYER, who died yesterday, in Washington, from congestion of the lungs; be it

Resolved, That we learn with deep regret the death of our friend and associate, Gen. W. S. Hillyer, and we extend to his family and relatives our fullest expression of sympathy and condolence in their bereavement.

Resolved, That we will ever hold the name and memory of our late associate because of his noble patriotism, which left a lucrative business at the outbreak of the rebellion, and entered the national army as a private; because of his zeal, daring, and ability, which won the confidence of the Commander of the Rebellion and President to choose him for his private counsel and adviser; because of his personal integrity and fidelity to [illegible] political and national question, and because of his personal efforts in behalf of the Republican Party principles, and the re-election of Gen. Grant.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in the minutes of the association, and a copy presented to the family of the deceased.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR AUGUST, 1874.
CONTENTS:

THE QUEEN OF AQUIDNECK.
With Twenty-four Illustrations.
THE PEARL OF THE PHILIPPINES. By R. H. STODDARD.
With an Illustration.
OUR NEAREST NEIGHBOR: MEXICO. III. By Bishop GILBERT HAVEN, D. D.
With Twelve Illustrations.
BEN SADI'S QUEST.
ON THE BOUNDARY LINE.
With Twenty-three Illustrations.
TROUT FISHING. By WILL WALLACE HARNEY.
With an Illustration.
THE LIVING LINK. By the Author of "The Dodge Club," "The American Baron," &c.
CHAPTER XLIX. Edith's New Friend.—L. A Terrible Adventure.—LI. Important News.—LII. The Story of Frederick Dalton.—LIII. The Brothers.—LIV. The Sons and their Father.—LV. Conclusion.
With Four Illustrations.
THE AMERICAN RAILROAD.
With Thirteen Illustrations.
THE KEY OF THE FAMILY CLOCK.
CANZONE.
ARMY ORGANIZATION.—III. By Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.
ALLEGRETTO.
GALILEO AND THE PAPAL INFALLIBILITY. By EUGENE LAWRENCE.
ENGLISH LAND AND ENGLISH PEASANTS.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S LITERARY RECORD.
EDITOR'S SCIENTIFIC RECORD.
EDITOR'S HISTORICAL RECORD.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for August contains seventy-eight capital illustrations and the following attractive features:

A splendidly-illustrated article by JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE on Newport Life and Society.

An interesting paper, profusely illustrated, on the Spurs of the Green Mountains and Lake Memphremagog.

A striking poem by R. H. STODDARD, illustrated by FREDERICKS. A prose poem by WILL WALLACE HARNEY, entitled "Trout Fishing," illustrated by HOMER.

The conclusion of Bishop HAVEN'S illustrated papers on Mexico.

A graphic description, with illustrations, of the American Railroad—how it is made and how it is run.

A brilliant historical sketch by EUGENE LAWRENCE, entitled "Galileo and the Papal Infallibility."

The conclusion of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S remarkable series of popular papers on Army Organization.

A paper on the English Agricultural Labor Question by GEORGE M. TOWLE.

The conclusion of Prof. JAMES DE MILLE'S powerful serial story "The Living Link."

Short Stories, Poems, and the five Editorial Departments, covering in a comprehensive manner all current topics in Science, Art, Literature, and Society.

In the September number will be commenced a charming serial story, entitled "Rape of the Gamp," illustrated by FREDERICKS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, WEEKLY, and BAZAR.
One copy of either for One Year, $4, Postage Prepaid.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DURING THE PAST THIRTY-FIVE YEARS the value of Mandrake for the liver and digestive organs has been steadily and rapidly increasing in favor, and is fast taking the place of the use of calomel or blue mass. [illegible] less than [illegible] tion. It [illegible] large or small [illegible] as a purgative [illegible] chief, but [illegible] vate. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS [illegible] lax the secretions and relieve the gall bladder. No matter how costive and how bilious the person may be, the machinery of the digestive organs is speedily regulated and brought to a healthy action. [illegible] troubled with [illegible] tressing [illegible] cured by [illegible] leave home [illegible] pills along [illegible] Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists everywhere.

OCTOGENARIAN CURED BY BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER, after suffering fifteen years.

TIFFIN CITY, Ohio, June 16, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I will give you a full statement of my case. THE BETHESDA WATER has improved my urine; there is no sediment in it. The great trouble was [illegible] could pass no water without artificial means. This trouble is of fifteen years' duration. By its use my digestive organs are as sound as ever. I can now go three hours without voiding water, where I had to do before [illegible]. I am now in my nearly eighty-one years, drinking the Bethesda.

Truly yours, EPHRAIM PORTER.

Depot, circulars and free pamphlets, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, July 18, 1874, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 12:30 P. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 12 and 1 P. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; on SATURDAY, at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

A MAIL DIRECT FOR FRANCE AND Hamburg City, per steamer SCHILLER, will be made up and closed at this office on SATURDAY, July 18, 1874, at 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

TO SPECULATE IN STOCKS, TUMBRIDGE & CO., bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York, are the right parties to [illegible]

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, July 16, A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Erastus Cook, Esq., Referee, the plot of land, 100.5 by 125, with the unfurnished portion of the building thereon, known as the Kinckerbocker Hotel, on the north-east corner of Fifty-eighth street and Fifth avenue; to C. B. Hoffman and George M. Miller, the plaintiffs in the legal action, for the sum of $50,000, over mortgage and interest, amounting to $65,425; total, $115,425. The same auctioneers adjourned the foreclosure sale of the three houses and lots on the north side of East Thirty-eighth street, 250 feet east of Second avenue, to Aug. 14, and also adjourned the foreclosure sale of the two houses and lots on the north-west corner of Bedford and Carmine streets, to July 28.

Hugh N. Camp adjourned the foreclosure sale of eighteen lots on Norwood avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, to July 30.

William Kennelly adjourned the foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the north side of West Sixty-eighth street 99.9 feet west of Broadway, to July 23.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Commercial Exchange, Brooklyn, adjourned the foreclosure sale of nineteen lots on the south-west corner of Johnson avenue and Flatbush road, town of New Lots, Long Island, to July 29.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., on Wednesday last, July 15, sold on the grounds at Seacaucus, N. J., by order of Rev. Bishop M. A. Corrigan, 227 lots of land for an average of $162 per lot, or an aggregate of $36,837, and the race-track, containing forty acres, was sold for $52,500; the total for the whole property being $89,337. About 3,000 persons attended the sale. The ground-rent of the premises No. 630 Fifth avenue, which were recently sold to Judge Hilton, is $640 per year, instead of $1,000 per year as previously reported.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions noted for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, Sheriff's sale of a right, title, and interest in the house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 158 South Fifth avenue, west side, 201 feet south of Spring street.

EXCHANGE SALE—THURSDAY, JULY 16.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 plot, 100.5x125, with unfinished building, (Knickerbocker Hotel,) n. e. corner 58th st. and 5th av.	$115,425

SUBURBAN AUCTIONS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15.

SEACAUCUS, N. J.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

Race track, consisting of 40 acres of land; J. W. Gillies	$52,500
3 lots, corner 2d st. and Central av.; J. Flannigan	495
1 lot on Central av., adjoining; T. Duffy	195
2 lots on 3d st., 100 ft. from Central av.; M. Marsh	270
4 lots, corner Central av. and 3d st.; P. Hagan	640
2 lots on 3d st., 150 ft. from Central av.; L. Sawry	300
2 lots on 3d st., adjoining; Mrs. Brown	280
2 lots on 3d st., adjoining; S. C. Waller	560
3 lots on 3d st., adjoining; S. C. Waller	405
4 lots, corner Doane av. and 3d st.; Patrick Sullivan	460
4 lots on Doane av., corner 2d st.; S. Gankle	460
3 lots on 2d st., rear of above; R. Cohn	360
2 lots on 2d st., adjoining; M. Marsh	270
2 lots on 2d st., adjoining; Mrs. Vale	280
2 lots on 2d st., adjoining; W. Tuttle	300
2 lots on 2d st., adjoining; T. Duff	300
2 lots on 2d st., adjoining; T. Duff	280
House and 10 lots on 2d and 3d sts., 100 ft. from Corrigan av.; J. Gillies	10,000
4 lots corner Central av. and 2d st.; M. Siebert	600
4 lots corner Central av. and 1st st.; J. W. Gillies	600
2 lots on 1st st., rear of above; G. Wright	254
1 lot on 1st st., adjoining; Mrs. Price	115
2 lots on 1st st., adjoining; James Tufts	220
2 lots on 1st st., adjoining; Michael Marsh	220
2 lots on 1st st., adjoining; G. Griffiths	220
2 lots on 1st st., adjoining; S. Wier	220
1 lot on 1st st., adjoining; E. Bowdell	110
1 lot on 1st st., adjoining; Marshall	108
4 lots corner Doane av. and 1st st.; M. Marsh	440
4 lots corner Doane av. and 2d st.; A. Warschawsky	428
4 lots on 2d st., rear of above; S. Wier	420
2 lots on 2d st., rear of above; T. Duff	220
4 lots on 2d st., rear of above; Michael Marsh	466
1 lot on 2d st., rear of above; T. Tanner	127
2 lots on 2d st., rear of above; T. Rogan	254
4 lots corner of 3d st. and Central av.; A. C. Stubbs	540
1 lot on Central av., adjoining; Mr. Brecknell	130
1 lot on Central av., adjoining; J. Bissell	145
1 lot on Central av., adjoining; B. Smith	130
1 lot corner of Central av., adjoining; P. Govern	165
1 lot on 4th st., rear of above; Mr. Brecknell	115
1 lot on 4th st., 125 ft. from Central av.; T. Duff	125
1 lot on 4th st., adjoining; E. Silber	125
1 lot on 4th st., adjoining; E. Silber	120
1 lot on 4th st., adjoining; L. Harkhurst	120
4 lots on 4th st., adjoining; C. Jackson	500
4 lots on 4th st., adjoining; J. Deray	480
3 lots corner Doane av. and 4th st.; S. Morse	360
1 lot on Doane av., adjoining; J. Duffy	130
1 lot on Doane av., adjoining; J. Duffy	120
3 lots corner Doane av. and 3d st.; B. Smith	360
3 lots on 3d st., rear of above; Mrs. Brown	345
2 lots on 3d st., adjoining; L. Otis	240
2 lots on 3d st., adjoining; T. Duffs	240
1 lot on 3d st., adjoining; B. Smith	115
2 lots on 3d st., adjoining; Mrs. Clark	230
2 lots on 3d st., adjoining; S. Washburn	250
1 lot on 3d st., adjoining; Tucker	135
4 lots cor. Central av. and 4th st.; J. Duffy	580
4 lots cor. Central av. and 5th st.; B. Smith	520
1 lot on 4th st., 100 ft. from Central av.; Mrs. Lane	130
2 lots on 4th st., adjoining; J. Tanner	240
1 lot on 4th st., adjoining; T. Cox	125
1 lot on 4th st., adjoining; S. Wier	120
2 lots on 4th st., adjoining; Mrs. Rohan	230
2 lots on 4th st., adjoining; Mrs. Briggs	250
2 lots on 4th st., adjoining; S. Wier	240
2 lots on 4th st., adjoining; Harkhurst	240
1 lot cor. 4th st. and Doane av.; P. Barker	125
1 lot on Doane av., adjoining; Mr. Hanlon	115
1 lot on Doane av., adjoining; Mrs. Marshall	120
1 lot on Doane av., adjoining; S. Harris	125
4 lots corner Doane av. and 5th st.; L. Deray	464
1 lot on 5th st., adjoining; T. Duff	117
2 lots on 5th st., adjoining; M. Hanson	238
2 lots on 5th st., adjoining; Mr. Barker	236
2 lots on 5th st., adjoining; P. Harrigan	232
2 lots on 5th st., adjoining; P. Harrigan	232
2 lots on 5th av., adjoining; M. Marsh	240
2 lots on 5th av., adjoining; Mr. Harris	240
4 lots corner Central av. and 5th st.; P. Halligan	456
2 lots on Central av., adjoining; D. Ward	228
2 lots on Central av., adjoining; F. Fleming	230
2 lots on Central av., adjoining; J. Duffy	230
2 lots on Central av., adjoining; H. Havey	230
2 lots on 6th st., adjoining; T. Duff	230
2 lots on 6th st., adjoining; T. Duff	225
2 lots on 6th st., adjoining; L. Lewis	230
3 lots on 6th st., adjoining; P. Kelly	330
4 lots on Doane av., corner 6th st.; P. Hawley	460
4 lots corner Doane av. and 5th st.; H. K. Jones	464
2 lots on 5th st. rear of above; J. Martin	210
2 lots on 5th st., adjoining; R. Ridley	220
1 lot on 5th st., adjoining; C. Jackson	110
2 lots on 5th st., adjoining; Morris	220
1 lot on 5th st., adjoining; P. Reynolds	105
4 lots on 5th st., adjoining; G. Griffiths	460
2 lots corner Central av. and 6th st.; Hanlon	230
1 lot on Central av., adjoining; Gillon	115
2 lots corner Central av. and 7th st.; J. Senneyer	230
3 lots on Central av., adjoining; H. Janeway	365

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, July 15.

NEW-YORK.

Amity st., s. s., 52.4 ft. w. of South 5th av., 26.3x110.3; Macdougal st., w. s., 95 ft. n. of King st., 25x100; Spring st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of South 5th av., 25x100	$60,000
Broome st., Nos. 423 and 427, s. e. corner of Crosby st., 50x121, to alley, x50x119	175,000
Mott st., No. 186, e. s., 185.5 ft. n. of Broome st., 24x93	20,000
Wall st., n. s., adjoining Sutton's land, 17x100, Morrisania	3,250
West Broadway, e. s., No. 105, between White and Franklin sts., 25x100	35,000
20th st., s. s., 50.5 ft. w. of 7th av., 25x91.11	32,000
40th st., s. s., 157.3 ft. w. of 7th av., 14.3x98.9	11,000
44th st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x100.5	13,750
46th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x100.5	6,000
49th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5	21,375
112th st., s. s., 136.8 ft. e. of 4th av., 17.1x100.11	12,000
128th st., n. s., 235 ft. w. of 3d av., 50x99.11	12,000
Concord av., e. s., 343.10 ft. n. of Denman place, 29x300, Morrisania	800
Marion av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of John st., 40x203	5,000
Same property	5,000
5th av., s. e. corner of 83d st., 102.2x160	150,000
7th av., w. s., 49.4 ft. n. of 23d st., 19.9x80	9,375

LEASES RECORDED.

Front st., No. 148, 5 years, per year	$1,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NO. 18 East 11 West 57th; No. 1 East 53d; No. 18 West 53d; No. 17 East 48th; 5th av., Nos. 614, 675, 781. V. K. STEVENSON Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT PLOT OF GROUND, 50x200 feet, fronting on Clinton av. and extending through to Vanderbilt av., with first-class dwelling and barn thereon, known as No. 366 Clinton av., in the City of Brooklyn. This property occupies one of the most delightful situations in Brooklyn fronts east, is in good order, free from everything objectionable in its surroundings, and is in every respect a most desirable residence. Parties desiring to purchase may ascertain prices, terms, &c., by inquiring of H. H. LAMPORT, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, or at office of Continental Insurance Company, corner of Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BEST LOTS IN FLUSHING

ON $10 MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

MONEY LOANED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD.

Don't buy anywhere else when you can get in a first-class locality for half the money; only six miles from this City; 120 trains daily; fare 10½ cents over railroad and ferry. Excellent schools and churches of every denomination, gas-lamps, sewerage, water in pipes, flagged sidewalks, and good society. All the comforts and luxuries of city life for what you now pay for rent. It costs nothing to examine.

FREE EXCURSIONS FOUR TIMES DAILY.

Ladies shown every courtesy.

Maps and free tickets at

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S,
REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, A SPLENDID RESIDENCE, one-acre lot; house and surroundings first class; has all the city conveniences; near to the depot. Will be sold furnished or without furniture. Terms easy. Would exchange for a small house in the City. OWNER, 52d st. and 12th av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and forty acres, near Brown's Dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to A. W. SPEIR, No. 49 William st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of CHRISTOPHER KEYES, bankrupt.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, made on the 20th day of June, 1874, the undersigned Assignee in Bankruptcy of Christopher Keyes, the above-named bankrupt, will sell, in conjunction with the Hon. William H. Leonard, Referee, duly appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in a decree of foreclosure, at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 24th day of July, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the following described premises, that is to say: All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side Sixty-ninth street, in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-ninth street, distant three hundred and five feet easterly from the north-easterly corner of Fourth avenue and Sixty-ninth street, running thence northerly and parallel with Fourth avenue one hundred feet and five inches (100.5) to the centre line of the block between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets, thence easterly along said centre line one hundred feet (100,) thence southerly along the westerly line of Lexington avenue one hundred feet and five inches (100.5) to the northerly side of Sixty-ninth street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Sixty-ninth street one hundred feet (100) to the point of beginning.—Dated New-York July 1, 1874.

WILLIAM BAIRD, Assignee.
AARON PENNINGTON WHITEHEAD, Attorney for the Assignee, No. 6 Wall street, New-York.
jy3-law3wF*

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The executors of John P. De Wint will sell at public auction on the 23d of July, at 11 A. M., at the Five Corners, Fishkill Landing, about 260 acres of land lying on the east bank of the Hudson and on either side of the Stony Kill Road, at Fishkill Landing, together with five dwellings, barns, &c. For particulars and map of property apply to the executors, WM. S. VERPLANCK, JAMES MACKIN J. DE WINT HOOK, Fishkill, on Hudson, or 490 Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

SARATOGA.—TO LEASE, FULLY FURNISHED, ON North Broadway, overlooking the village, hotels, &c.; a convenient residence of over twenty rooms; all modern improvements; stable, fine grounds beautifully laid out, and abundantly shaded; this place is eminently suitable for a boarding-house or family hotel. Further particulars and permits from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR PROSPECT Park to let, with immediate possession; brown stone, high stoop, twelve rooms, all improvements, in fine order, and well furnished; large lot, and very desirably located, on the best street between Carleton and Vanderbilt avs. WYCKOFF & JANES, No. 189 Montague st.

TO LET—MORRISTOWN, N. J., FOR SUMMER months, or until May next, a nicely furnished house with all modern improvements; good order, and good neighborhood; near depot; rent, $100 per month. P. P. VAN ZANDT, No. 81 Cedar st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET—ONE-HALF OF FIXTURES AND STORE, No. 153 West st., near Washington Market. Apply to C. W. PLYER, No. 67 Liberty st., Room No. 4.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A BARGAIN IN LONG ISLAND OR Westchester farm property, not over one hour from New-York by rail. Owners address, with particulars, BUYER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ATTRACTIVE THREE OR FOUR story brown-stone, high-stoop house, between 23d and 59th sts., 7th and Lexington avs.; price not over $25,000. Owners address MERCHANT, Montclair, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

For Sale,
10 TO 20 PER CENT.
CITY, COUNTY, AND RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.

And other STOCKS and BONDS, all strictly first-class, paying from 10 to 20 per cent., at a large reduction below par, offered by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO

NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty twenty-two years.

CITY OF ALTOONA 7 PER CENT.

"PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT" BONDS.

$150,000 only, authorized. Redeemable after July 1, 1883, and payable July 1, 1903. Free of all taxes. The new Constitution of Pennsylvania requires all cities issuing bonds to establish a Sinking Fund for their retirement. The Act authorizing this loan specially provides that all the property within the city shall be held liable for the payment of both principal and interest. A liberal commission allowed. For sale by LLOYD & HUTCHINSON, No. 48 Exchange place.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J., BONDS, SEVEN per Cent., ten years to run from July 1, 1874; also one year bonds, same date, Seven per Cent.; interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the Bonds are for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 167 Broadway.

Capital,	$150,000 00
Surplus,	89,639 42
Assets,	$239,639 42

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates. This Dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE FEB. 1, UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, on and after SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Tuesday, 4th of August next.

By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 14, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared by this company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on 21st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, Aug. 3.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 11, 1874.

SIXTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual Quarterly Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 30th inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of July next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 6th, and reopened on the morning of the 16th day of July.

J. B. HOUSTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per Share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Aug. 1 proximo. The transfer-books will close at the Union Trust Company of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and reopen on Monday, Aug. 3.

GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares, registered at the close of the 13th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August, the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on and after the 11th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and a half per cent. will be paid on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Monday the 6th inst., to Wednesday, the 22d inst.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 8, 1874.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND a Half per Cent. on Capital Stock and Reserve Fund; also a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1874.

THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1874.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN, No. 201 MONTAGUE ST., AND No. 60 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

THE AMITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 345 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.

NATHAN HARPER, Secretary.

LENOX
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1874.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand. ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO RAILROAD COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 20, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO VALLEY RAILROAD Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date at the First National Bank, New-York.

HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, N. W. COR. LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Ten per Cent. is payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared; also an extra dividend of FIVE Per Cent., both payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE

WESTCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 15, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY, DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., PAYABLE ON AND AFTER AUG. 1, AT NEW-YORK OFFICE,

Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

GEO. R. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

(CHARTERED APRIL 11, 1860, AS THE ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.)
BOND ST., CORNER BOWERY.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 20, 1874, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto.

Interest not called for will be added as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

HARRISON HALL, President,
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
Of the City of New-York.
1874—JULY INTEREST.

The twenty-eighth semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after Tuesday, July 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Monday, July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

The TRUSTEES of this bank have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors, on and after July 15, on all sums entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account, and will draw interest from July 1, and may be entered in the depositors' books at any time after the same is due.

Interest commences July 1 on deposits made now.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Vice-Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER OF AVENUE C AND 7TH ST.
STATEMENT TO JULY 1, 1874.
ASSETS.

Bonds and mortgages on New-York City real estate		$315,000 00
United States and City securities		158,452 63
Real estate		100,000 00
Cash on hand		15,594 94
Cash in banks		52,410 05
Total		$641,457 62
LIABILITIES.		
Amount due to depositors July 1, 1874	$606,436 43	
Interest credited to depositors July 1, 1874	14,130 76	—$620,567 19
Net surplus		$20,890 43

The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on and after July 20, and all money deposited before the 20th will draw interest from July 1. Deposits from 10 cents to $10,000 will be taken.

JAMES L. STEWART, President.
JOHN H. TIMMERMAN, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1874.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 20th of July, 1874, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and on all sums over $500 entitled thereto at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum. Interest not called for will be added as principal. Money deposited on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, Secretaries.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.

THE ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,

No. 430 Grand st., between Attorney and Ridge sts.
MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JULY 21 will draw interest from July 1.

E. R. KENNEDY, Sec. WM. C. BUCKMASTER, Pres.
ROBERT HOE, GEO. C. SCHOFIELD, Vice Presidents.
MANNING MERRILL, Auditor.
EUGENE SMITH, Attorney and Counsel.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of 500 Dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding 500 Dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.
New-York, July 9, 1874.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston st.

Interest Notice.—A semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors July 1, 1874, on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after July 20. Dividends not withdrawn will be entitled to interest as a deposit. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

A. T. CONKLIN, President.
H. C. FISHER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on and after July 20, 1874.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 1874.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. on all sums from five dollars to two thousand dollars, and on all sums exceeding two thousand dollars Five (5) per Cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, 1874.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from July 1, 1874.

By order of the Trustees.

SAMUEL T. BROWN, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 170 6TH AV., CORNER OF 12TH ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all sums of $5 and upward, payable on and after July 20. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit from July 1. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

JOHN E. DEWITT, President.
GEO. C. WALDO, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D AV. AND 23D ST.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of July, will be paid on and after July 20. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., near Laight.
THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, on and after July 20.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Interest six per cent. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Assets, $3,059,015 06. Surplus, $261,919 14.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av.—Interest dividend.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1874, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 20.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,
corner Park place and Greenwich st.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums entitled thereto on and after July 20. Money deposited on or before that date will draw interest from July 1.

S. BROADWELL, President.
DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'

Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers can not fraudulently invade.

The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. Coffin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July, A. D. 1874.—Dated this 12th day of January, A. D. 1874. RICHARD P. BERRIEN, Administrator.
ja16-1aw6m*F

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL MARSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 111 Broadway, (Room No. 54,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next. Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1874.

JOHN J. MARSH,
THOS. E. STILLMAN,
Administrators.
ja16-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE TUGNOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Rufus B. Cowing, at No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of February, 1874.

RUFUS B. COWING,
P. D. P. RICKETTS, Executors.
H. R. DEMILT,
f13-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE BRINCKERHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No 52 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 2d day of April, 1874. The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, Administrators, with the will annexed, by HENRY PARISH, President.
ap4-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 64 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—New-York, the 4th day of June, 1874.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, Executor, &c.
ju5-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE L. HAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 8 East Twenty-ninth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of January, 1874.
ja23-1aw6mF* THOMAS HITCHCOCK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER F. RANDOLPH, late of Dunellen, N. J., merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 333 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1874. WILSON G. HUNT, Executor.
ja23-1aw6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PAYNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of A. W. Speir, No. 49 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874. JEMIMA PAYNE, Executrix.
mb27-1aw6mF*

AUCTION SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE—BY DIRECTION OF G. T. ROSE, Receiver of the Madder Color Company, of New-York, will be sold at auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on the 28th day of July, 1874, at 12 o'clock, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, auctioneers, the following-described property, to wit:

Patent No. 120,393, granted to Madder Color Company of New-York for seventeen years, from Oct. 31, 1871. Assignment recorded Liber Q, page 268, of Transfer of Patents, Sept. 29, 1871. Patent for improvement in dyeing and printing madder colors.

Patent No. 120,392, granted to Madder Color Company of New-York for seventeen years, from Oct. 31, 1871. Assignment recorded Liber Q, page 267, of Transfer of Patents, Sept. 29, 1871. Patent for improvement in compositions of madder for dyeing.

Patent No. 110,277, granted to Edward S. Renwick as Trustee, for seventeen years, from Dec. 20, 1870. Assignment of Renwick to company recorded T. 13, page 211, of Transfer of Patents, Jan. 9, 1871. Patent for improvement in the manufacture of colors and their application to fabrics.

Patent No. 99,105. Assignment to company Dec. 14, 1870, and certificates of ratification of said assignments to said company of said letters patent. Recorded Dec. 20, 1870, in Liber Q 13, page 221, of Transfer of Patents. Patent for a new and useful invention of an improved method of fixing pigments to fibrous and textile materials, and was issued Jan. 25, 1870.—New-York, 13th July, 1874. G. THEO. ROSE, Receiver Madder Color Company of New-York.

AUCTION SALE.

The Fire Department will sell at public auction, July 25, 1874, noon, at repair-yard, Nos. 19 and 21 Elizabeth st., one steam fire engine, hose, jumper, &c.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

STORAGE.—ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE HANdled carefully and stored in a perfectly dry room, free from moth and dust. Upholstering in every branch. WM. W. GORDON, No. 1,002 6th av.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER AND wine cooler, is the best food and ice keeper. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Cholera, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. C. WELLS

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURING AND JOBBING JEWELers.—I have some money I would like to invest; understand all branches of the trade; am willing to do my best; good reference given. Address EUCLID, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

$5,000.—UNRIVALED OPPORTUNITY for safe and profitable investment; active or silent. H. K. FARNSWORTH, 133 Nassau st.

A CANDY AND VARIETY STORE FOR SALE cheap at No. 193 Varick st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 13, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require for public and official use during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1874, viz.:

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 5¼ inches—two qualities.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 3. Full letter size, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—one quality.
No. 5. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches—three qualities.
No. 6. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by 8⅞ inches—two qualities.
No. 8. Extra official size, 4⅜ by 10¼ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

6⅝ by 9¼ inches, (round cut,) one quality.

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Also, the following official stamped envelopes for use of the Post Office Department, viz.:

No. 1.—Size, 3¼ by 5½ inches.
No. 2.—Size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches.
No. 3.—Size, 4 by 9 inches.
No. 4.—Size, 4½ by 10 inches.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, PAPER, STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such water-marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Department. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before entering into a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies, as soon as made, shall become the property of the United States, and shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Post Office Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand, not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in apartments separate and distinct from those in which any other work is done, and in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on, each box to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manila paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes or wrappers are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

DELIVERY.

These envelopes and wrappers must be ready for delivery on the 1st day of October, 1874, and thereafter must be promptly furnished and delivered, complete in all respects, in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expense of storing, packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor.

OFFICE ROOMS AND FURNITURE.

An agent of the department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamped envelopes and wrappers, and he shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the same are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government.

The contractor may also be required to furnish, without charge, suitable and properly-furnished rooms for use of the Post Office in registering packages of envelopes and wrappers to be forwarded through the mails.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several kinds and denominations of envelopes and wrappers, subject to the control of the agent of the department, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the department may be promptly filled.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for stamped envelopes and wrappers actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:

No. 1, note size, first quality	2,385,000
No. 1, note size, second quality	139,500
No. 2, ordinary letter size, first quality	16,119,100
No. 2, ordinary letter size, second quality	3,596,750
No. 2, ordinary letter size, third quality	949,000
No. 3, full letter size, first quality	52,986,000
No. 3, full letter size, second quality	4,716,500
No. 3, full letter size, third quality	1,566,500
No. 4, full letter size, ungummed	7,033,750
No. 5, extra letter size, first quality	23,079,250
No. 5, extra letter size, second quality	1,106,250
No. 5, extra letter size, third quality	311,500
No. 6, extra letter size, ungummed	2,832,750
No. 7, official size, first quality	220,700
No. 7, official size, second quality	716,950
No. 8, extra official size, first quality	34,250
No. 9, newspaper wrappers	21,421,750
Total	138,815,500

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1, letter size	3,897,750
No. 2, extra letter size	1,523,250
No. 3, official size	645,750
No. 4, extra official size	81,800
Total	6,148,550

AGREEMENT BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the department stamped envelopes and wrappers inferior to those now in use.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

This advertisement, and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrappers furnished by the Department, must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes or wrappers, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. J. W. MARSHALL, Postmaster General.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, (THIRD STORY, BANK BUILDING,) FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES ST., BALTIMORE, MD., July 15, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN POTAPSCO River, will be received until noon of July 30, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office. WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PLATE GLASS

REQUIRED FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, July 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 30th day of July, 1874, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City, all the Plate and other Glass required for the building, as called for in the schedule.

Copies of the specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.

Proposals must be made inclusive and exclusive of import duty.

Samples of the glass proposed to be furnished must accompany each proposal, and the whole must be delivered unbroken and in perfect order within two months from date of acceptance of proposal.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the glass trade.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Plate Glass, &c., for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City," and addressed to

CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULT FOR THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF REPAIRS, UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, July 6, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 20th day of July, 1874, for furnishing and putting in place a burglar-proof vault for the United States Assay Office in New-York City, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had on application at this office.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form, to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of burglar-proof vaults and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for the Burglar-proof Vault for the United States Assay Office, New-York City," and addressed to W. G. STEINMETZ, Superintendent of Repairs.

NAVY PAY OFFICE, BOSTON, June 23, 1874.

IRON WIRE.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon, July 22, 1874, for the delivery at the United States Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., within four months after date of award, at such times and in such quantities as may be designated by the Commandant of the Navy-yard, of seventy-six thousand (76,000) pounds of the best iron wire, or as much as may be needed, not to exceed that amount, of the following sizes:

Nos.		Nos.	
11—	1,300 pounds.	18—	3,800 pounds.
12—	13,600 pounds.	18—full	6,800 pounds.
13—	200 pounds.	17—	4,000 pounds.
14—	24,000 pounds.	19—	3,000 pounds.
15—	4,800 pounds.	20—full	2,800 pounds.
16—	5,200 pounds.	21—	2,300 pounds.
16—full	2,400 pounds.	22—	1,800 pounds.

All sizes of wire under No. 14, to be annealed, and all information in regard to the same can be had from the Commandant of the Navy-yard. The wire will be subjected to the usual inspection after delivery, and all wire rejected must be removed from the Navy-yard at the risk and expense of the bidder, and it will be at his risk until removed.

The award is to be given to the lowest bidder, whose wire passes inspection. The price of the wire offered must include its delivery at the Navy-yard.

Two satisfactory sureties must accompany the bid, guaranteeing a faithful execution of the offer, if accepted.

GEORGE PLUNKETT, Paymaster United States Navy.

NAVY PAY OFFICE, BOSTON, June 23, 1874.

HEMP.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon, July 23, 1874, for the delivery of one hundred (100) tons—2,240 pounds—of best American Hemp, at the United States Navy-yard, Boston, Mass., within two months after date of award, at such times and in such quantities as may be designated by the Commandant of the Navy-yard.

Samples of the Hemp required will be furnished by the Commandant of the Navy-yard, and can also be seen in this office. The Hemp must be equal to these samples in every respect, and subject to the usual inspection at the Navy-yard after delivery.

All Hemp rejected must be removed from the Navy-yard at the risk and expense of the bidder, and will be at his risk until removed.

The award is to be given to the lowest bidder whose Hemp passes inspection. The price of the Hemp offered must include its delivery at the Navy-yard.

Two satisfactory sureties must accompany the bid, guaranteeing a faithful execution of the offer, if accepted.

GEORGE PLUNKETT, Paymaster United States Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

NAVY PAY OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1874.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "Bid for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, 24th inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on or before the 1st November next, or in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the commanding officer of the station, subject to the usual inspection, viz.:

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
3,000 tons of steamer Anthracite Coal.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

GEORGE F. CUTTER, Pay Director United States Navy.

IMPROVING DELAWARE RIVER AT FORT MIFFLIN BAR.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1,328 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn 15th July, 1874.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12-30 o'clock P. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 17, 1874, for removing, by dredging, from the bar in the Delaware River, near Fort Mifflin, 173,000 cubic yards, more or less, of sand, mud, and loose material.

Forms, specifications, &c., will be supplied from this office, where the map of locality may be seen.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

J. D. KURTZ, Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers.

IMPROVING SCHUYLKILL RIVER, PENN.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1,328 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PENN., July 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, Aug. 17, 1874, for removing by dredging from the channel of the Schuylkill River, above Penrose Ferry Bridge, about 70,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel.

Forms, specifications, &c., will be supplied from this office, where the map of locality may be seen. The right to reject any bid is reserved. J. D. KURTZ, Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers.

IMPROVEMENT OF WILMINGTON HARBOR, DELAWARE.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1,328 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12:45 o'clock P. M., of MONDAY, Aug. 17, 1874, for removing from the channel of Christiana River about 135 cubic yards, net, of solid rock.

Forms, specifications, drawings, and information will be furnished from this office, where map of locality can be seen.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

J. D. KURTZ, Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers.

SEWERS, PAVING, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works, until 12 o'clock noon, July 29, 1874, for constructing sewers, and also, for regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging in various streets and avenues.

For particulars, see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FOR TWO ENGINE BOILERS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., July 27, 1874, for furnishing two steam boilers for Engines Nos. 27 and 29.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

REGISTRY BOOKS AND ELECTION PAMPHLETS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., July 30, 1874, for Registry Books and Election Pamphlets.

For particulars, see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

DRESSED BASE COURSE STONE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 o'clock, July 24, 1874, for 1,000 lineal feet of dressed base course stone for park enclosing wall.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

COAL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 o'clock A. M., July 24, 1874, for 245 tons coal.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York, New-York County.—BENJAMIN WALLACE, plaintiff, against MARIA POWERS and SARAH MANGAM, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of this court, at the County Court-house, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 6, 1873. Complaint filed Nov. 22, 1873.

GEORGE W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Chambers street, New-York City.
jel9-law6wF*

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Scotia, Wed'day, July 15	China, Saturday, Aug. 8
Algeria, Saturday, July 18	Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12
*Cuba, Wednesday, July 22	*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19
Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22
*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5	*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA will embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 8:30 A. M. on SATURDAY, July 18, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS. Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC	SATURDAY, July 18, at 9 A. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, July 25, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA	Wednesday, July 22
STATE OF NEVADA	Wednesday, July 29
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	Wednesday, Aug. 5

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN	July 18
PEMBROKE	Aug. 5

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin	$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin	$55 currency.
Steerage	$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff	$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. Beddoe	July 21, 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. ——	July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard	Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Price	Aug. 11, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Forsyth	Aug. 25, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Utopia, Saturday...July 18	Victoria, Saturday...Aug. 1
Columbia, Wed'day...July 22	Australia, Wed'day...Aug. 5
Macedonia, Sat....July 25	Bolivia, Saturday...Aug. 8
India, Wednesday...July 29	Italia, Wed'day...Aug. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Greece....July 18, 9 A. M.	The Queen...Aug. 1, 8 A. M.
Egypt....July 25, 1 P. M.	Italy.......Aug. 8, 1 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, Thompson......Thursday, July 23, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, July 18, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, July 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, Danre	Saturday...July 25
LAFAYETTE, Heliard	Saturday...Aug. 8
PEREIRE, Surmont	Saturday...Aug. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)

First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

SCHILLER, Capt. Thomas, July 18.
GOETHE, Capt. Wilson, July 28,

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. Willigerod, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MAIN, Capt. C. Leist, on SATURDAY, July 18.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin	$120
Second cabin	60
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, July 21.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, July 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. Morton, Aug. 4.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.—EMIGRATION AND foreign exchange office, No. 86 South st., New-York. Bills of exchange and drafts for any amount, from £1 upward, issued at the lowest rates.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE, (Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. J. M. Dow, July 18, at 12 noon.

CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. C. C. Lima, July 25, at 12 noon. Freight and way passengers only.

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. Gray, Aug. 1, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

ALASKA	July 25
COLORADO	Aug. 8

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..June 24	From Yokohama...July 3
From Hong Kong..July 8	From Yokohama...July 17
From Hong Kong..July 22	From Yokohama...July 31

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, July 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, WEDNESDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, SATURDAY, July 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, WEDNESDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, July 18, 12 M.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. Beckett, Wednesday, July 22.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. Weir, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL	July 17
ATLAS	Aug. 7

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA	July 9
ANDES	July 31

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ. New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)	July 18
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)	July 23
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)	July 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau)	Aug. 6

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:20, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, June 15, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.

9:40 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.

2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8, N. R., } &c.

4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.

5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS, leave 24th st. pier at 9 A. M. and Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M. for Long Branch. Returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M., 24th st. pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 29 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P.M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY, No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 40 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Mail, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway). 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation.
R. WHITE,
Master of Transportation.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrews, Fredericton, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to
W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

1874. LONG BRANCH RACES. 1874.

JULY 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 18.

The staunch and commodious steamers of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad Line will run as follows:

Leave New-York, foot of Rector st., Pier No. 8 North River, at 7:00, 9:40, and 10:45 A. M.; foot of 24th st., 10:30 A. M.

Returning from the Park immediately after the close of the races each day.

On the 9:40 trip, an extra boat will be in readiness to relieve the regular boat in case of an excessive crowd.

Fare for the round trip, including entrance to the Park, $2.
CHAS. P. McFADDIN,
General Ticket Agent.
W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF, landing at Whitestone, City Island, Glen Cove, Mott's Dock, and Glenwood, connecting by stage to Port Washington. Sea Cliff House now open. Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, New-York, Pier No. 27; Peck slip, second pier below the bridge, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M. and 5 P. M., stopping at 33d st. each way, and Grand st. on the morning trip up and afternoon trip down. Excursion tickets to Sea Cliff, 60 cents. Large discount to Sabbath-schools and church parties. Apply to
S. P. KITTLE,
No. 210 Canal st., New-York,
Or J. E. CORNELL,
No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.

SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SUNNYSIDE GROVE, AT Irvington, twenty-five miles up the Hudson, exclusively for Sunday-schools and temperance associations; Elm Park, College Point, and other groves. Steam-boats Wm. Cook, capacity 2,000; J. S. Underhill for smaller parties; barges T. C. Durant, and other. Apply to Capt. CHAS. ADAMS, No. 8 Battery place.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-boat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

TO CHARTER—SALOON STEAMERS WM. COOK, WYOMING, and GEO. T. OLYPHANT; barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, BALDWIN, SARAH SMITH, and CALEDONIA. Englewood, Excelsior, Oriental, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings.
H. B. CROSSETT.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CAMP-MEETING PRAYER-MEETING EVERY Friday evening, with correct singing of metre hymns. Nashville (Tenn.) jubilees, and native (Carolina) songs, with organ accompaniment. BENJAMIN ALBRO, No. 353 West 36th st. All welcome. The inspiration of the Bible fully vindicated, in despite of atheists and other infidels, and particularly "wolves in sheep's clothing," "blind guides," and false teachers. You see vice in velvet, and virtue in rags. Back-biting Professors still exist.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,

OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,

GARRISON'S, OPPOSITE WEST POINT, N. Y.

Good rooms can now be secured for August and September at this favorite Summer resort.

Apply or address
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors,
Garrison's, N. Y.
Or Grand Union Hotel, 41st st. and 4th av., New-York.

PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,

Is now open. Parties wishing fine, large, airy rooms should apply immediately. Fresh and salt water baths in the house. Boats leave every half hour from foot of Whitehall and Dey sts. Terms moderate.
BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—No water cure, "Paradise of America," Jenny Lind. Cool mountain air, perfect drainage, beautiful shade, billiards, bowling, driving, music, a lively season, and all attractions for families and transient guests at low rates. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Secure rooms by letter or telegraph in advance. Send stamp for "Tourists' Guide."

GRAND VIEW HOUSE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Delightfully situated on Watnong Mountain, fifteen minutes' drive from depot; location unsurpassed for purity of atmosphere, picturesque drives, and all the attractions of country living; excellent stabling. Now vacant, one suite of rooms and a new cottage, with board at table d'hôte or private table. Apply at No. 45 5th av., or on premises.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.
EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

IRVING HOUSE,

(Formerly COOPER COTTAGE,)
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Terms reasonable.
GEO. B. BORTON, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.

Remodeled, enlarged, and now open. Terms, $10 to $15 per week, or $2 per day.
THEODORE HAUSER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY AND CITY COMBINED.

$5 to $10 per week each to husband and wife, with Anglo-American private family; nicely furnished room and board; beautiful, cool, healthful; opposite Central Park on 5th av., second house above 88th st.

LEBANON COTTAGE.

Cornwall, on the Hudson. A cool, pleasant, and home-like cottage, with large piazza and water view, on high ground, pure mountain air, with good board; liberal arrangements. Particulars at No. 48 West 15th st.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., is now open for the season of 1874. Its location is central, its rooms large and pleasant, and table unsurpassed. No bar, no liquors. Board $17 50 to $21 per week.
ADAMS & MANN, Proprietors.

THE PARRY HOUSE.

at HIGHLAND FALLS, on the bank of the Hudson, one and a half miles from West Point, is now open. Terms, $12 to $18 per week. Address
WILLETT PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL RESORT for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

BELMONT HALL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

Fronts the Bay near landing. Thirty minutes from Whitehall or Dey st. Everything first-class. Moderate rates.

GRAND HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
Board, $21 per week; $3 50 per day.
JOHN B. COZZENS, Proprietor.

LINWOOD HOUSE, ON PALISADES, BE-tween Fort Lee and Englewood.—Good board at panic prices; bath, &c.; send for circular: Coytesville, Bergen County, N. J.

BOARDING AT THE BARGER HOUSE, at Lake Asquanna. Address Box No. 266, Peekskill Post Office, N. Y.

LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE AGAIN doubled in size, opens June 25; scenery unsurpassed. Address ALBERT K. SMILEY, New Paltz, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. GEO. B. HULL. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 19 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent,
O. C. S. B. Company.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River at 5 P. M.

DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE.—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st.; returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Bay excursion trip every Sunday at 7 A. M., 23d st., 7:15 A. M., making usual landings, returning from Albany same evening at 7. Fare for round trip, $1.

SEA-BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 17th.....6:00 A. M.	Thursday, 16th....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 18th..11:00 A. M.	Friday, 17th....10:30 A. M.
Sunday, 19th.....8:30 A. M.	Saturday, 18th...5:00 P. M.
Monday, 20th.....7:30 A. M.	Sunday, 19th.....2:30 P. M.
Tuesday, 21st.....8:30 A. M.	Monday, 20th.....12:00 M.
	Tuesday, 21st.....1:00 P. M.

HELEN,

Between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35.) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 17th.....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 17th.....4:30 P. M.
Saturday, 18th...4:00 P. M.	Monday, 20th.....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 20th.....12:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 21st....7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 21st.....1:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 22d...8:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 22d...2:00 P. M.	Thursday, 23d.....9:00 A. M.
Thursday, 23d.....3:00 P. M.	

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzen's, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER OF ELOCUTION DESIRES AN engagement for ensuing year; will teach Rhetoric and English Literature. For reference, address ELOCUTION, care of A. S. Barnes, William st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLERS' GOODS IN LARGE STOCK, IN which will be found FLY-NETS, HORSE SHEETS, in linen and Summer woolen, foreign and domestic whips, English saddles and bridles, SADDLERY HARDWARE in full assortment, comprising bits, stirrups, spurs, &c., &c. Also, always a large assortment of HORSE BLANKETS and CARRIAGE ROBES, in all grades, including a full line of the NEW-HAMPSHIRE HORSE BLANKETS, CLARK'S and other celebrated makers of PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, LINEN sheets, Summer horse clothing cheaper than ever. Our harness are hand-made and of the best material. Whips, spurs, brushes, combs, sponges, chamois, &c. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, SEVEN YEARS old, about sixteen hands high, Patchen stock, well broke to single and double harness, perfectly kind and gentle; a superior family horse. Apply at private stable, 17th st., between 3d av. and Irving place.

FOR SALE.—PONY TURNOUT; BEAUTIFUL BAY pony; warranted sound and kind; top phaeton and harness, gold mountings, nearly new; will be sold cheap; owner going to Europe. Call at or address No. 33 East 12th st., private stable.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Newly furnished, and provided with elevators and all modern improvements. Six brown-stone houses on 29th st. have lately been added to the hotel.

NEAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND DEPOTS.
TERMS, $4 PER DAY.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH AND WITHOUT board, all locations and prices; particulars without charge. New-York Boarders' Directory, GENUNG & CO., No. 1,193 Broadway. Open evenings.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable second floor room; board if desired; small, select family; cleanliness and comfort assured; first-class references.

MILLER'S BATH HOTEL, NO. 39 AND 41 West 26th st.; handsome double and single rooms, with or without board, at Summer prices.

ONE LARGE HANDSOME ROOM, FIRST floor, $20; large rooms on second and third floors, $10 each, with board; table unexceptionable. No. 147 West 45th st.

LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board; ample closet room; bath, &c., adjoining; references. No. 38 East 20th st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J., four miles from depot, on a farm; large rooms, high and thoroughly ventilated, with abundance of shade; terms, $8 per week, children half-price; references exchanged. For particulars, inquire at No. 47 Vesey st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., or address Box No. 453 Orange Post Office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN BE HAD AT A farm-house, among the Catskills; fine shade, drives, and walks; at moderate prices. For particulars inquire at Earle's Hotel, on Thursday or Friday, the 16th and 17th, of J. S. DE FRATE.

COUNTRY BOARD, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—PLEASANT house, well shaded on high ground, twelve minutes' walk from depot; liberal table. Address Miss KNAUFFT, Montclair. Reference, J. S. Franklin, No. 8 Liberty place, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD, ON THE HUDSON—Commanding fine view of the river and surrounding country; adults preferred; references exchanged. Address Mrs. L. CARPENTER, Marlboro, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT KATONAH, VIA HARLEM Road; large house, charming walks and drives, croquet lawn, fresh milk and vegetables; terms moderate. Refer to HALL J. HOW, No. 3 Pine st.

PRIVATE BOARD—AT FISHKILL, ON HUDSON; location, rooms, and table first-class; near station. Apply to S. S. MANGAM, No. 39 Nassau st., Room No. 11½, or Box No. 166, Fishkill, on Hudson.

SUMMER BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—Apply to Mrs. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or JOHN J. ANGEVINE, Bank of the Republic.

INSTRUCTION.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

MISS M. A. E. PHILIPS, PRINCIPAL.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 23 at No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Number of boarding pupils limited to fourteen. Prof. OTTO KUPHAL will be Resident Professor of the German Language and Literature.

KINDERGARTEN.

Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE and Prof. KRAUS, formerly of No. 7 Gramercy park, will open their KINDERGARTEN INTERMEDIATE CLASS, mothers' class, and training class for Kindergartners, Oct. 1, at No. 26 East 50th st., where applications may be made personally or by letter.

MISS HINSDALE

CONTINUES
MRS. MACAULAY'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

Assisted by Dr. S. BLACKIE, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av. School will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MME. C. MEARS,

Assisted by Mlle. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av.,
New-York.
English, French, and German
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen Sept. 22, 1874.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MADAME O. da SILVA

AND

MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) No. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address
PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.
WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) }

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M. Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE.—SUMMER School near Central Park for Southern children or young ladies desiring to enter advanced classes in Autumn. Private lessons in Art, Literature, Elocution. One family received. Rooms cool, quiet, elegant. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

BORDENTOWN (N.J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS—SEND FOR THE School and College Directory, containing complete list of schools, together with extensive descriptions of leading institutions. Sent free on application. T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL HIGH School, Lawrenceville, N. J.—One of the best established and most successful boarding schools in the country; boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Send for a catalogue.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of Parents. Sent free.
T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.—Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo. Truly
OTIS BISBEE.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

PERFECT VENTILATION.
WINDOWS UPON ALL SIDES.
POSITIVELY
LAST THREE WEEKS LAST THREE WEEKS
LAST THREE WEEKS LAST THREE WEEKS
IN NEW-YORK CITY.
OPENS IN BOSTON AUG. 3.
THE GREAT
AMUSEMENT SUCCESS OF THE CENTURY.
BRILLIANT AUDIENCE
AND UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Nothing approaching it in magnitude and magnificence has ever been known. It is the fashionable resort of the metropolis. Its daring races and marvelous exhibition of highly-trained animals are alike interesting and instructive to old and young. The vast menagerie of

RARE AND COSTLY WILD BEASTS

should be viewed by every child in the land.

MLLE. VICTORIA, AERIAL QUEEN,

every afternoon and evening, concluding her thrilling exhibition with

RIDING HER VELOCIPEDE UPON A SINGLE WIRE,

elevated seventy feet in the air, and extending lengthwise with the amphitheatre.

PROF. W. H. DONALDSON'S

grand experimental

BALLOON ASCENSION FROM THE HIPPODROME

every Tuesday and Friday afternoon.

Box-office open three days in advance.

FIVE HUNDRED MILE WALK.

At five minutes after 12, on the morning of July 20, Mr. Edward Mullen, the champion walker of the world, will commence the herculean task of walking five hundred miles in six consecutive days. A special track circling the inner inclosure, or garden of the Hippodrome, will be assigned the pedestrian, who will continue to walk in full view of the audience, and without interference with the regular programme. A competent committee will be selected, in whom the public will have confidence, who will see that every detail is carried out as announced.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Manager.............................W. B. FRELIGH

FRIDAY EVENING, July 17.
BENEFIT OF
Mr. CHARLES FRELIGH.

A host of volunteers and the Bowery Company.
DAMON AND PYTHIAS, VARIETY, and OLIO.

SATURDAY EVENING, last time of the successful drama, THE TRUMP CARD, and Benefit of Mr. GEO. DARRELL, in five parts.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK.
Commence July 4, and continue July 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 18.
JOHN HOEY, President.
Wm. E. Raynor, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A.—MANY GOOD, CAPABLE SERVANTS, at moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; also, good situations ready immediately.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN American Protestant young woman from the country; wants any situation where she can be useful; knows how to do house-work well; prefers the country; has satisfactory references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A North German girl; highly recommended as chamber-maid and nurse. Apply at No. 279 Bowery, entrance on Houston st.

COOKING, WASHING, IRONING, OR GENERAL house-work in City or country, by a neat, industrious girl; will be found a respectful, trustworthy, and economical servant, good cook, and first-class washer and ironer; best City references given. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English girl, who is strong, active, and capable; is a good bread, biscuit, cake, &c., maker; early riser, and obliging; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN; very respectable, and thoroughly understands German, French, English, and other cooking of all kinds, meats, game, pastry, creams, jellies, all kinds of nice side dishes, baking, &c.; terms moderate. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two excellent Welsh girls, together, in a family as cook and laundress, and chamber-maid and waitress; both good servants and not afraid to work; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English girl, who is strong, active, and capable; is a good bread, biscuit, cake, &c., maker; early riser, and obliging; City or country; has good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID and Waitress.—By two neat, tidy, and very competent girls, (sisters,) aged 20 and 24 years; have superior uptown reference; will do all the work of a family. To be seen at No. 69 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENERAL House-work in City or Country.—By a German Protestant woman; wages no object; good bread and biscuit maker; good references. Inquire at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, OR LAUNDRESS, or can do house-work well; City or country; has respectable City references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A QUIET, RESPECTABLE WOMAN who understands her business in every branch; can take the working in hotel or first-class boarding-house; is a good baker and pastry cook; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry; is careful, sober, and obliging; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable Protestant girl as cook, washer, and ironer in a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 418 West 16th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO CAN do everything about a house and house-work; City or country; wages no object; is tidy, active, and pleasant among children; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH young woman; is a very excellent washer, ironer, and cook, and is strong and willing for City or country place; has good references. To be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman; is also a thorough chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; has three years' references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant girl, who can do plain cooking, and is a nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A LATELY-LANDED North of Ireland Protestant girl who can do plain cooking, and wash and iron well; is willing to make herself useful in a good home at moderate wages. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A LATELY-LANDED NORTH of Ireland Protestant girl who can do plain cooking and wash and iron well; is willing to make herself useful in a good home at moderate wages. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th street, corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY WELL RECOMmended German girl; likes general house-work; City or country. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st.

HOUSE-WORKER.—BY A NEAT YOUNG GIRL, not long in the country; is a good worker and willing to go at moderate wages; is obliging and sure to give her employer satisfaction. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; willing to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Apply at No. 356 West 23d st., present employer.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT young woman, who is an excellent washer and ironer; can flute, polish, &c.; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT FRENCH nurse to growing children; is very experienced with children and fond of them; is a neat sewer, and willing to travel; best testimonials. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs, Jaquin's French and German Bureau.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN as nurse for an invalid lady or child; is fully competent to bring up an infant from its birth; the best of references. Address Mrs. Green, at Mr. Clark's, No. 228 West 28th st., between 7th and 8th ava., rear.

WAITRESS.—BY A STEADY, ACTIVE, AND well recommended capable French Swiss waitress, with the best of references from some of the first families in this City, although having not changed but three of them since in the country. To be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway; French Office.

MALES

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

BY A BRIGHT, RESPECTABLE YOUTH, aged twelve, speaking German and English, in a store or elsewhere. Address C. Lohan, No. 854 1st av.

COACHMAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG married man, (Protestant,) as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; his wife will assist in any kind of domestic work, in which she is efficient; best reference. Address J. S., Box No. 93 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE

WILL REOPEN
On MONDAY, July 20,
with CHARLES GAYLER'S new and successful serio-comic play, in five acts, entitled
WITH THE TIDE,
introducing
Miss KATIE MAYHEW
in the character of
JENNIE MARKLAND,
and in her charming
SONGS AND CHARACTER SKETCHES.

During the recess this popular theatre has been RE-FRESCOED, RENOVATED, AND DECORATED.

The play will be produced with
NEW MUSIC, NEW SCENERY,
and
A CAST OF RARE EXCELLENCE,
including the best artists in the City.
BOX-OFFICE OPEN WEDNESDAY, JULY 15.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. HARRY CLIFFORD.
GREAT DOUBLE BILL THIS DAY.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
HARRY CLIFFORD in McCloskey's drama of POMP, concluding with McCloskey's great sensation of LIFE OR DEATH.	HARRY CLIFFORD, in J. J. McCloskey's new sensation drama, entitled, LIFE OR DEATH; Or, CALIFORNIA IN '49.

MONDAY, July 20—The sterling actor, Mr. C. W. BARRY, in drama of ROPED IN.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

No. 585 Broadway.
CROWDED LAST NIGHT FROM PIT TO DOME,
To witness
Mme. PICAUT'S CANCAN or CHAHUT DANCERS.
TO-NIGHT, repetition of the
OPENING NIGHT'S PROGRAMME.

Miss MAGGIE WESTON, the Queen, and a host of favorites in speciality acts. Three hours of bewildering enjoyment. Admission, 25c., 50c. and $1. Begins at 8.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

On MONDAY, and every evening during the week, and SATURDAY MATINEE,
the grand legendary drama, entitled,
FAUSTUS; Or, THE DRACHANFELS.
New and elegant scenery, magical charms and effects, original music, fine cast.

GRAND SWISS SHOOTING FESTIVAL.—To be held in SCHUETZEN PARK, UNION HILL, N. J., on the 20th, 21st, 23d, and 24th of July, in commemoration of the first Federal Shooting Festival in Switzerland.

The Park will be splendidly decorated for this occasion. The public are cordially invited to join in this peaceful tournament; every one has the chance of winning one of the numerous and beautiful prizes.

Grand Concert every day. On THURSDAY, 23d, there will be Swiss Athletic Games, wrestling, gymnastics, stone throwing, singing by the several Swiss societies, distribution of prizes, dancing, and grand banquet. For particulars, see the programme.

COLOSSEUM. 50 CENTS.
LONDON BY DAY.
Open daily from 10 till dusk.

PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

OPEN DAY and EVENING at LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st. Admission, 25 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MAN aged thirty years, who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, and general work about a place; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

DRIVER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A RELIABLE and industrious man and wife; the man as driver, plain gardener, or farm hand and generally useful man; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, or general servant; both are tidy, competent, and intelligent; best references. Apply at or address No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

DRIVER.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, (German,) to drive a business wagon; can write a good hand; best reference. Address W. K., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH; understands greenhouse, fruits, flowers, vegetables, the care of horses, &c.; strictly temperate; good reference. Address R. Cronshey, No. 1,799 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, no incumbrance; is a good gardener and florist; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City references. Address J. H., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A MAN who has had many years' experience in this country and abroad; moderate compensation expected; excellent references. Address Martin Frank, Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ONE CHILD; has a thorough knowledge of every branch of the business, and can furnish good reference. Address J. H., No. 67 Nassau st, (seed store.)

HANDY MAN.—BY A FRENCHMAN, AGED twenty-six; speaks some English; is a good wheelwright and blacksmith; handy as a carpenter; also can repair machinery, make iron doors, repair locks, do farm-work, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SALESMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, OF TWENTY-five years, as out-door salesman, either on salary or commission. Address O. A. V., No. 17 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED thirty years, who desires a situation on a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses, cattle; can milk, &c.; is a good coachman and gardener; and can mow lawns, tend furnace, repair roads, fences, &c.; take general charge of a gentleman's place; best recommendations. Inquire at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHERE HE can make himself useful; salary not an object as a steady place; understands book-keeping thoroughly. Address B. L., Box No. 104 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of July, 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALEXANDER CAULDWELL, of the City of Newburg, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Rooms Nos. 12 and 13 Law Building, in the City of Newburg, Orange County, in said State, before Mr. John W. Little, Register, on the 31st day of July, A. D., 1874, at 12 o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM P. BRECK and WILLIAM B. SCHERMERHORN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that petitions have been filed in said court by William P. Breck and William B. Schermerhorn, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the third day of August, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayers of the said petitions should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the ninth day of July, 1874.
jy10-1aw3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY WILSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Henry Wilson, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of DAVID LASKY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the above-named bankrupt, that the undersigned assignee, &c., pursuant to an order of the Court, upon his petition, referring the same to James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of this case, at his office, No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, on the 29th day of July, 1874, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, will present proof concerning the facts of his petition, and ask a report of said Register, recommending that the order asked for by the assignee, allowing him to accept the sum of forty cents upon the dollar, upon the claim due by Abraham Hershfield, of Buffalo, N. Y., to the bankrupt above named, in conjunction with all the other creditors of the said Hershfield may be granted.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1874.
HENRY CHUCK, Assignee.
J. P. SOLOMON, Attorney for Assignee,
No. 322 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS LYNCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 4,804.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Lynch, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 2d day of July, A. D. 1874.
ISAAC BRISTOW, Assignee.
Nos. 78 and 80 Broad street, New-York City.
jy10-1aw3wF*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 24th day of June, 1874: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN HAZEN, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
LOUIS DEJONGE, Assignee,
Nos. 71 and 73 Duane st.
JOHN HENRY HULL, Attorney for Assignee,
jy10-1aw3wF* No. 240 Broadway.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 31st day of July, 1873, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of FITZ ROY PAGE, of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT,
jy10-1aw3wF* Assignee, No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

MONMOUTH PARK.

THIRD DAY OF THE SECOND MEETING.

MORRIS' ECLIPSE FILLY WINS THE THESPIAN STAKES, BONAVENTURE THE WEST-END HOTEL STAKES, VANDALITE THE TWO-MILE HEATS, AND WOODBINE THE LONG BRANCH STAKES.

The three or four thousand people that attended the races at Monmouth Park yesterday left the course well pleased with the day's sport. The weather was uncomfortably warm in the morning, but just as the horses came upon the track for the first race a thunder-storm burst over the course, and though of short duration cooled the atmosphere and laid the dust without injuring the track. There were four races on the programme and all of them were of an interesting nature, especially the two-mile-heat race, won by the three-year-old filly Vandalite. The particulars of each contest are appended:

THE THESPIAN STAKES.

The initial affair was the contest for the Thespian Stakes, for two-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, in which twenty-two youngsters were engaged. Eight of them sported colors, and a more fractious lot never came together. These were J. W. Hunt Reynolds' ch. g. Aniella; P. Lorillard's b. f. Vernango; Jno. F. Chamberlin's gr. f. Lizzie R.; H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Aristides; F. Morris' b. f., by imp. Eclipse, out of Prophetess; D. D. Withers' ch. f., (imp.,) by Marsyas, out of Cachuca; A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. c. Victor, and L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Ino. The betting was at the following rates:

McGrath	$460	$500
Chamberlin	315	400
Morris	320	260
Lorillard	190	200
Hitchcock Withers Reynolds Lewis & Co.	350	380
Total	$1,635	$1,740

THE RACE.

The race being three-quarters of a mile, the youngsters were taken to the quarter-pole, where Lizzie R. began to act mischievously, and jumped over the fence into the field. She was finally got into the track, but would not go up to her horses, and endeavored to throw her jockey. After a delay of nearly half an hour they were finally sent away, and Morris' filly immediately jumped into the lead, Aristides second, and Vernango third. As they went along the backstretch Vernango went past Aristides, but a little further on Aristides was allowed his head, and he immediately passed Vernango. Like a flash he ran to the head of the Morris filly, and the pair passed the half-mile pole simultaneously, a length and a half in front of Vernango. As they came round the lower turn Aristides got to the front, and soon led a length, which he increased to a length and a half at the three-quarter pole, Aniella coming into the fourth place. Shouts of "McGrath wins!" were heard as Aristides came up the homestretch with his lead, as he had all but the Morris filly beaten. After passing the furlong pole, there was a change that created considerable excitement. The Morris filly closed up with astonishing rapidity, and was soon at the head of Aristides. After a close struggle, Morris forged ahead, and won the race by three-quarters of a length. Aristides second, six lengths before Aniella; Vernango fourth, Lizzie R. fifth, Ino sixth, Withers' seventh, and Victor eighth. Time—1:18.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Thespian Stakes, value $500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for two-year-olds, the second to receive $100, and the third horse $50 out of the stakes; three-quarters of a mile. Closed with twenty-three nominations. Value to winner $1,500.

F. Morris' b. f. ——, by imp. Eclipse, out of Prophetess, by The Prophet....1
H. P. McGrath's ch. c. Aristides, by imp. Leamington, out of Sarong....2
J. W. Hunt Reynolds' ch. f. Aniella, by imp. Australian, out of La Grande Duchesse....3
P. Lorillard's b. f. Vernango, by Vandal, out of Woodbine....4
John F. Chamberlin's gr. f. Lizzie R., by Aster, out of Fairy....5
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Ino, by Daniel Boone, out of [illegible]....6
D. D. Withers' imp. ch. f. by Marsyas, out of Cachuca. 7
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. c. Victor, out of Vandal, dam by Brown Dick....8

Time—1:18.

THE WEST END HOTEL STAKES.

The next event to be decided was the West End Hotel stakes. A renewal of the Monmouth Oaks for fillies three years old, in which there were twenty-six nominations, but there were only two stables represented, viz: W. Cottrill's ch. f. Bonaventure and b. f. Bannerette, and F. Morris's b. f. Regardless. Notwithstanding the defeat of Bonaventure and Bannerette in the Oaks by Regardless, the pair were the favorites as that race was regarded as a "scratch." Regardless carried a five pound penalty besides, and this made the result the more certain for the Cottrill stable. The pools averaged as follows:

Cottrill	$600	$500	$550
Morris	520	365	470

THE RACE.

They were started from the quarter-pole, and Bonaventure immediately took the lead, and set out to make the pace fast. Bannerette was second, and Regardless in the rear. As they went along the backstretch Regardless ran up and headed Bannerette, and the pair passed the half-mile pole simultaneously, while Bonaventure was eight lengths before them. As they came round the lower turn Bonaventure lost ground, and Regardless, half a length before Bannerette, closed up the gap to a length. At the three-quarter pole Bonaventure commenced to come away at a fast pace, and up the homestretch she opened a great gap. Passing the stand she was a dozen lengths in advance of Regardless, who was two lengths before Bannerette. As they went round the turn Regardless left Bannerette ten lengths behind her, and closed within six lengths of Bonaventure. The latter maintained this lead to the quarter pole, while Bannerette fell away twenty lengths. Thus they journeyed down the backstretch, but at the half-mile pole they got a little closer together. Bonaventure passed that point five lengths in front of Regardless, who was a dozen lengths ahead of Bannerette. Thus they remained around the lower turn to the three-quarter pole, when Regardless began to give up the chase, and Bonaventure came away easily on the homestretch, and won the race by ten lengths in 3:13½. Bannerette was several lengths behind Regardless at the furlong pole, but she closed rapidly and soon lapped Regardless. The pair ran head and head to the finish, making a dead heat for second money.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—West End Hotel Stakes, a renewal of the Monmouth Oak Stakes, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for fillies, foals of 1871; the winner of the Monmouth Oak Stakes to carry 5 pounds extra; the second to receive $250, and the third horse $100 out of the stakes; one and three-quarter miles; value to winner, $2,150.

W. Cottrill's ch. f. Bonaventure, by Harry of the West, out of Maggie G.; 107 pounds....1
F. Morris' b. f. Regardless, by imp. Eclipse, out of imp. Barbarity; 112 pounds....0
W. Cottrill's b. f. Bannerette, by Lexington, out of Banner; 107 pounds....0

Time—3:13½.

THE TWO-MILE HEATS.

The third race of the day was a purse of $800, two mile heats, for all ages, which brought out the four following starters, viz.: M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellowcraft, A. B. Lewis & Co's b. f. Vandalite, 3 years, John Coffee's gr. c. Donnybrook, 4 years, and O. G. Bannatyne's ch. h. Stockwood, 6 years. The betting was in favor of Vandalite, notwithstanding that she was only 3 years old and had to compete with older and tried horses over a long distance of ground. The task allotted her was a severe one, yet she came out of the contest with flying colors. This fact did not excuse the venality of her owners, who ran the risk of ruining the future prospects of this promising filly. The pools ranged as follows:

Vandalite	$230	$520	$440
Fellowcraft	210	330	260
Donnybrook	135	220	210
Stockwood	70	85	60
Total	$645	$1,155	$970

THE RACE.

First Heat.—After two false attempts, they were sent away with Stockwood leading, Vandalite second, Donnybrook third, and Fellowcraft fourth. As they went round the turn, Vandalite rushed past Stockwood and opened a gap of four lengths. When they passed the quarter-pole, Vandalite was three lengths ahead of Donnybrook, who had second place, and was leading Fellowcraft two lengths, and he was four lengths ahead of Stockwood. As they went along the backstretch, Vandalite forced the pace, and got further away, and flew past the half-mile pole four lengths in the van of Donnybrook. Round the lower turn she increased her lead to six lengths, but after passing the three-quarter pole, and running up the home-stretch, Donnybrook came with a rush, and at the finish of the first mile, had his head at the saddle-girth of the filly. Four lengths behind came Fellowcraft, who was leading Stockwood six lengths. As they traveled around the lower turn, Stockwood closed up and was soon at the tail of Fellowcraft. When they passed the quarter pole, Vandalite had shaken off Donnybrook, and a length of day-light was between them, while Donnybrook was three lengths in advance of Fellowcraft, who was lapped on the quarter by Stockwood. As they went along the backstretch, Donnybrook closed upon Vandalite, and when they passed the half-mile pole, only a half a length of daylight was between them, while Fellowcraft and Stockwood, who were head and head, at Donnybrook's tail. The exciting part of the heat now came, and the brush round the turn aroused the enthusiasm of the spectators. Fellowcraft had parted company with Stockwood, and had moved up to the saddle girth of Donnybrook, who, thus forced along, had his head at the tail of Vandalite, and Stockwood three lengths in the rear. In this manner they rushed by the three-quarter pole, and shaped their course for home. Fellowcraft now passed Donnybrook, and at the furlong pole he looked as if he would be the winner, as he seemed to gain at every jump upon Vandalite. When called upon by the colored boy on her back, she was equal to the emergency, and came away, winning the heat easily by three lengths, in 3:49; Fellowcraft second, four lengths before Donnybrook, who was six lengths ahead of Stockwood.

Although Vandalite won the heat with apparent ease, many were of the opinion that she would not live the next heat with the old horses, and so the betting was brisk at the following rates:

Vandalite	$200	$210	$220
Fellowcraft	85	60	55
Donnybrook, Stockwood,	75	70	90
Total	$350	$340	$365

Second Heat.—When the drum tapped Vandalite jumped away a length in the lead, Donnybrook second, and Stockwood third, Fellowcraft in the rear. Rushing round the turn at a fast pace, Vandalite got a length and a half away from Donnybrook, who had Stockwood at his quarter, three lengths in front of Fellowcraft. The rate of speed was terrific past the quarter pole, and Vandalite was just a length before Donnybrook, who was a length ahead of Fellowcraft, who was being laid up three lengths behind. Down the back stretch they sped, and Vandalite kept the pace red hot. She got away again, and led Donnybrook a length and a half past the half-mile pole, while Stockwood was commencing to outrun Donnybrook. Coming round the lower turn Stockwood shot past Donnybrook and challenged the fairly flying Vandalite. She, however, ran away from him, and led him two lengths past the three-quarter pole, Stockwood being four lengths before Donnybrook, who was leading Fellowcraft two lengths. They came up the home stretch "boiling," and Stockwood suddenly fell back, and Donnybrook came again to measure strides with Vandalite, who finished the first mile a length ahead of Donnybrook, who was six lengths before Stockwood, pressed by Fellowcraft. As they went round the turn again for the concluding mile the utmost interest was manifested by the spectators. The game little filly did not falter in her stride, but kept up a terrible rate of speed. Stockwood in the meantime, rushed past Donnybrook up to the filly, and Fellowcraft headed the latter. Thus, when they reached the quarter-pole, Vandalite was a neck in front of Stockwood, who was four lengths before the other two. Beginning the journey down the backstretch Stockwood was on even terms with Vandalite and struggling hard to take the lead from her, but without effect. Donnybrook, in the meantime, gave way under the pressure and fell to the rear. As they neared the half-mile pole Vandalite gradually forged to the front, and on passing that point led Stockwood half a length, while he was four lengths in front of Fellowcraft, who was three lengths in advance of Donnybrook. Coming round the lower turn Vandalite got a length away from Stockwood, who could not stand the pace longer, while Fellowcraft closed with a determined effort, and had taken the second position before reaching the three-quarter pole. As they came up the homestretch both Stockwood and Donnybrook were beaten, and Fellowcraft, under the masterly guidance of Evans, reached Vandalite's head. After a splendid contest Vandalite won by a neck only in the great time of 3:37. Donnybrook third, ten lengths behind and a neck before Stockwood.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $800 for all ages; entrance money to second and third horses, two-mile heats.

A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, 3 years, by Vandal, out of Vesperlight, 87 pounds....1 1
M. A. Littel's ch. c. Fellowcraft, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Aerolite, 108 pounds....2 2
John Coffee's gr. c. Donnybrook, 4 years, by Lightning, out of Jessamine Porter, 101 pounds....3 3
D. J. Bannatyne's ch. c. Stockwood, 6 years, by Asteroid, out of Alabama, 114 pounds....4 4

Time—3:49, 3:37.

THE LONG BRANCH STAKES.

A fine day's sport was concluded with the Long Branch Stakes for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, one mile and three-quarters, and out of the twenty-one entries, Resolute, Cariboo, Survivor, and Woodbine were the only starters. Woodbine brought $1,075, Survivor $1,140, and the other two together $260.

THE RACE.

After starting, Cariboo went into the lead to make the running, and finished the first three-quarters of the race ten lengths in front of Resolute, who was a dozen lengths ahead of Woodbine, leading Survivor a length. The two first horses maintained their respective positions to the half-mile pole, when they quitted, and left the race to Survivor and Woodbine. They came round the lower turn together and up the homestretch, when Woodbine came to the front and won the race by three lengths, Resolute third, a hundred yards behind, and Cariboo nowhere. Time very fast, 3:09.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Long Branch Stakes, value $500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for all ages; to carry 100 pounds, mares and geldings allowed 3 pounds; $100 to second and $50 to third horse; one and three-quarter miles; twenty-one nominations; value to winner, $1,000.

A. Belmont's ch. m. Woodbine, 5 years, by Censor, or Kentucky, out of Fleur des Champs....1
John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Survivor, 4 years, by Vandal, dam by Lexington, 108 pounds....2
Jordan & Wilson's ch. c. Resolute, 4 years, by Revolver, out of Mattie C., 108 pounds....3
Jos. Donahue's b. c. Cariboo, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Alice Jones, 108 pounds....0

Time—3:09.

YACHTING.

REGATTA OF THE MANHATTAN CLUB—A FRESH BREEZE AND SPIRITED RACE.

The annual regatta of the Manhattan Yacht Club took place yesterday. The course extended from the club premises at the foot of Eighty-ninth street, passing to the southward and eastward of Ward's Island, to the northward and westward of South Brother and Riker Islands, to and around the buoy off Throgg's Point, which will be better understood as Fort Schuyler, and returning to a stake-boat off the Club-house. One of the conditions of the race was that the buoy off Throgg's Point should be rounded from leeward to windward. There was scarcely ever a better day for yachting. The breeze was from the south-west, and for the greater portion of the race it blew so freshly that shortened sails were much in favor. The little yachts had, in fact, too much of the weather, and even Commodore Cooper's large vessel, the Orion, which looked after the interests of the competitors, had her gunwhales frequently under water. So brisk was the breeze that the Emma Sophia, a smart little yacht of 21 feet 10 inches, which started with a reefed mainsail, turned completely over when she was leading by nearly half a mile. Beyond, however, a brief immersion for the crew, nothing serious came of the accident. The following yachts started:

FIRST-CLASS.

Name of Yacht.	Owner.	Size. Feet.
T. J. Crombie	Alex. Thain	26.05
Mary Gibson	N. Lockwood	23.00
Emma Sophia	Jacob Varian	21.10
John N. Lanthier	A. J. Brush	21.04
SECOND-CLASS.		
Skip Jack	J. D. Brassington	18.04
Zephyr	John Hyslop	18.01

The wind, as stated, was from the south-west, and the tide when the yachts started was at the last of the flood, thus giving them a perfectly free run up to Throgg's Point. The Zephyr and Skip Jack were first started at 11:1:45. The Zephyr got off with a tolerably long lead. Five minutes later the first-class yachts were sent on their journey. The Emma Sophia took the lead, her mainsail being well reefed and everything ready for the freshening breeze. She was followed by the Mary Gibson, the John N. Lanthier being third and the T. J. Crombie last. They were all running free in the sail up to Throgg's Point, and some fine racing occurred between the Emma Sophia and the Mary Gibson. They passed and repassed each other frequently, and meanwhile the John N. Lanthier and the T. J. Crombie made up for the distance which they had lost in the beginning of the race. After they had passed Riker's Island there was very little to choose between them. They passed on toward the turning buoy, three lying to windward and three others to leeward. For a while the Zephyr was seen to drop the peak of her mainsail, and her jib was not boomed out. Altogether, it looked as if she had given up the race, but she went on again, and they turned the buoy off Throgg's Point almost in a cluster. The Mary Gibson fouled in rounding, but she went round a second time. It was now a matter of beating ahead, the breeze being a decidedly fresh one. The Zephyr stopped to make a reef, and the Emma Sophia, already reefed, made great headway. She capsized, however, when she had a long lead, as already stated, and the others after a brisk contest arrived as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Mary Gibson	2	7	36	T. J. Crombie	2	19	50
John N. Lanthier	2	10	47	Zephyr	2	30	30
Skip Jack	2	18	12				

The prizes thus go to the Mary Gibson and the Skip Jack, the result of the race not being affected by time allowances.

SAD YACHTING ACCIDENT.

Rev. Wm. G. Barnes, Pastor of the Fort Greene Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, in company with his wife and William Reill, the organist of the church, went out for a yachting excursion Wednesday afternoon. They cruised about the bay nearly all the morning, and at about 2 o'clock were off Fire Island, where they cast anchor, preparatory to spending the remainder of the afternoon in fishing. Hearing a sudden splash and cry, the attention of the party was directed toward the place where young Reill had been stationed, but he was not to be seen. Looking into the water they discovered him a few rods away, just rising to the surface and struggling hard to get to the boat. His efforts were vain, however, as he could not swim, and he sank for the second time before the party on board the yacht seemed to comprehend that he was drowning. Then Mr. Barnes and the man in charge of the boat made efforts to save him, but in consequence of the strong current setting seaward, could not reach him before he disappeared for the third and last time. His body was not seen again. The deceased was twenty-one years of age. He is spoken of as an industrious and promising young man.

HE WOULD NOT MARRY HER.

While Mayor Havemeyer was engaged yesterday in his office, a young woman proceeded to the desk occupied by the "wedlock clerk" and announced her desire to become a wife. She was alone—but she stated that the bridegroom, shy and timid, was outside, and would appear before the Mayor when the papers were prepared, and solicit his marital benediction. The clerk filled in the blanks of the usual certificate, with the names and ages of both, and the prospective bride rushed to the vestibule, where she found "the party of the first part" unwilling to sign the contract. She appealed to him in vain. He was inexorable; but he assigned no reason for his refusal. The pair left the City Hall in rather an angry mood.

THE SPANISH-CUBAN DUEL.

WHAT THE CONTESTANTS SAY—INTERVIEWS WITH SENORS FERRER DE CONTO AND JUAN DE LUNA.

The interrupted duel between Señor Ferrer De Conto, editor of the *Chronista*, and Señor Juan B. De Luna, editor of *La Independencia*, created great excitement among Spanish-Cuban circles in this City yesterday, owing to the prominence of the principal parties. Señor José Ferrer De Conto has long been recognized as the leader of the Spanish Party in this country, while Señor De Luna is the editor of a journal devoted to the cause of the insurgent Cubans. Both gentlemen are well known in society. It will be remembered that on Wednesday a Mr. Henry Riley, a lawyer, whose office a TIMES reporter was yesterday unable to discover, applied to justice Murray, at Jefferson Market, for a warrant for the arrest of Señor De Luna on a charge that he was about to engage in a duel with Señor De Conto in Canada. Señor De Luna was arrested and held in $1,000 bail, which was promptly furnished by Señor Vincenze Mestre, a member of the Cuban Junta. Señor De Conto was not arrested.

Yesterday afternoon a TIMES reporter called on Señor De Luna at the the office of the *Independencia*, at No. 40 Broadway. Señor De Luna promptly furnished the desired information, and said: My name is Juan Bellido De Luna. I am editor of this paper, which favors the cause of Cuban independence. In my paper of the 2d inst., referring to a paragraph published in the *Diario* of Havana, I published an article entitled "Vivimos!" in which I referred to the vacillating conduct of Señor De Conto, editor of *El Chronista*. This so incensed him that in his paper of the 4th inst., he said that he had not killed me because I was a coward. Then in my paper of the 9th, I answered that article in one entitled "Al Tio Prompeta," and cited two distinct instances where Señor De Conto had refused, or failed to carry out affairs of honor, in which he had accepted, or given challenges. In one case a young gentleman came here from Havana, and failed to receive the satisfaction he demanded and was promised. In the other, Señor Abren, a young Cuban, was made a fool of by Señor Conto, who played the poltroon on the occasion. Then Señor De Conto sent me a challenge. It was accepted, and I was arrested. I leave the public to judge of the facts. My friends in the matter were Col. Pio Rosado and Jose J. Gorantes. Of course, we have arranged on no future course of action, in view of the occurrences of yesterday.

On calling on Señor Ferrer de Conto, the TIMES reporter found him in company with his friend, Señor Martinez, who represented Señor de Conto during the interview. Señor de Conto, after averring that he knew nothing of Mr. Riley, declared that he considered the matter so puerile in character that he paid no attention to the matter. He even did not consider that he had received a challenge. He rested his good character on the faithful appreciation of the Spanish-American people, whom he considered his sole friends. "I desire to say that the *Herald* and *Sun* publish nothing but lies. That is all I have to say."

The police authorities have no further information to give regarding the matter.

THE MAYOR'S ANSWER.

CHARGES AGAINST TAMMANY HALL INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS—THE ADDITIONAL INDICTMENTS AGAINST CHARLICK AND GARDNER.

It is certain that the Mayor's answer is not being prepared in the City Hall, and that whatever progress has been made in it, has been the result of a conference at the Mayor's residence. It is said that an eminent lawyer is engaged in writing the reply, and that all the information necessary for the Mayor's defense has not yet been obtained. Notwithstanding this fact, which is derived from official sources, it was stated in two journals yesterday that the Mayor had not only completed his answer, but had transmitted it to Gov. Dix. A TIMES reporter called upon the Mayor at his office and asked him if there was any truth in the report:

"There is not," he replied. "I have not sent any communication to the Governor."

"Have you completed your answer?"

"I have not. It may not be ready before Saturday. When it is finished I intend to look over it carefully before sending it to the Governor. I cannot give the matter much attention here, because I have a large amount of official work to do."

"You stated that you would give your report on the charges preferred against the Department of Charities for publication to-day."

"I cannot furnish it now," replied the Mayor, "because I intend to revise it. I may be ready to give it to-morrow or Saturday."

Mr. Bierstadt, the artist, Commissioner Stern, and others called upon the Mayor during the afternoon.

Members of the Republican associations of the First, Eighth, and Eighteenth Assembly Districts, it is reported, are now at work collecting proof for charges, to be preferred against Tammany Hall inspectors of election, before the Grand Jury. The men at work believe that they have proof at hand of frauds and irregular practices, of a technical nature, by the Tammany inspectors which will secure the indictment of several hundreds of these officials.

Although the additional indictments against Ex-Police Commissioners Gardner and Charlick were found on Wednesday, the Grand Jury, for some unaccountable reason, have not yet presented them in court. As the Grand Jury adjourns from to-day until Monday, it is probable that the indictments will be handed in some time to-day.

A DARING BURGLARY.

On Wednesday morning, about 3 o'clock, Officer Stevens caught a man in the act of escaping from a window of the house of James A. Terhune, No. 416 West Twenty-eighth street, having in his possession over $500 worth of silk dresses and other clothing. The officer at once arrested the man, and sounded an alarm. It was found that the basement window of the house had been skillfully opened, and the dresses and clothing actually taken from several bedsides in various rooms in the house. At the station-house the prisoner was at once recognized as Frank McKenna, alias Frank Woods, a well-known desperado. Search was made through the premises for accomplices of McKenna, but without avail. About 6 o'clock in the morning, however, Mrs. O'Donnell, who lives in No. 404 West Twenty-eighth street, a house adjoining the one where the burglary was committed, was aroused by a loud knocking at her rear door. She opened it, and a man appeared before her who said he was a detective, looking for a burglar who had escaped from the Police a few doors down. The fellow pretended to closely question Mrs. O'Donnell, and even doubt her statements, assuring him that no person had passed in that way.

Mrs. O'Donnell mentioned the occurrence later on to the Police, and from the description which she gave of the man, the Police arrested William Johnson. Mrs. O'Donnell at once identified him as her early visitor, and, as he is known to be a friend of McKenna, both the prisoners were arraigned before Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and held in $3,000 bail each.

SUFFOCATED IN A BEER-VAT.

Coroner Woltman yesterday held an inquest in the case of John Reigler and August Yuengling, who were suffocated in a vat at Lyman's Brewery, No. 524 West Thirty-third street, on Saturday, the 11th inst. Henry McClelland, of No. 516 West Thirty-third street, was called and testified that he was at work on the day in question cooling the beer. Reigler went into the vat to clean it, and Yuengling went to assist him, as the former was in danger. It is usual to clean the vat first with water to drive the gas out. I cannot say if that was done on this occasion. The elder Mr. Yuengling went in to save the men, and barely escaped with his life. This vat generates carbonic acid gas very freely. Reigler had worked for years at the business and must have known the danger of going into the vat. It is usual to try the vats with a light to see if the gas is all out. Several other witnesses were examined who corroborated the testimony. The jury returned the following verdict: That August Yuengling and John Reigler came to their deaths by suffocation from entering a vat at Lyman's Brewery, No. 524 West Thirty-third street, which contained carbonic acid gas at the time. It was shown that Reigler went into the vat to save the life of Yuengling.

BURGLARY OF SILVERWARE.

Alfred Smith, Thomas Reilly, and John Norris were held in $1,000 bail each by Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with burglary. It appears that the premises of Eliphalet W. Stratton, No. 139 West Forty-first street, were broken into Tuesday night by removing a panel from the basement door. The property stolen consisted of silver goblets, cake-baskets, salvers, butter-dishes, and other silverware, in all valued at $250. Officer Maloney arrested the prisoners, all of whom are about eighteen years of age, on suspicion. Being questioned separately they mutually accused each other of the crime, while Reilly and Morris agreed in the statement that Smith was the one who entered the house through the broken panel.

POLICE TRIALS.

OUR MODEL KEEPERS OF THE PEACE—PATROLMEN AND ROUNDSMEN FORBIDDEN TO USE THEIR CLUBS.

Ten complaints, preferred by citizens against policemen, were tried before Commissioner Disbecker yesterday. The first case called was that of Patrolman Wm. W. McLaughlin, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who was charged by Mr. Abraham L. Earle, of No. 33 West Washington square, with having struck a man with his club unnecessarily. Mr. Earle stated that on the morning of June 30, while walking through Fourth street, he heard a blow struck and a man fall. The officer who had struck the man then arrested him and took him to the station house. The officer in his defense showed that the night previous he had arrested Kate Collins, a street-walker, and while taking her to court the next morning one Wm. Singleton, alias Devlin, a notorious thief and bad character, who was what is known as the girl's "lover," interfered with him and attempted to rescue the prisoner. He seized the officer round the body, and the policeman thereupon struck him on the head with his club, knocking him down. The officer produced Singleton's record, which showed that he had served two terms of imprisonment at Sing Sing, and also showed by two witnesses that on the evening previous this ruffian had threatened "to lay the officer out."

Roundsman Chas. Watson, of the Eighth Precinct, was arraigned on complaint of Mrs. Mary C. Moffitt, of No. 158 Sullivan street. It appears that the Roundsman had clubbed a son of the complainant in a brutal manner, and Mrs. Moffitt, meeting him in the street, asked him why he had clubbed her son. Whereupon the officer said, "You Yankee ——, I'll club you, too, and take you in," and raised his club as though to strike her. The Roundsman's defense was a general denial, and he produced several witnesses who testified that they did not hear him make use of the offensive epithets, but all present in court were convinced of the truth of the lady's complaint. Finding that he had made out a lame defense, he tried to prejudice the Commissioner against Mrs. Moffit by saying that she had threatened, if she did not get satisfaction, she would see Mayor Havemeyer about it. Mrs. Moffit quickly remarked, "Indeed, he'd be a very poor person to see." The Commissioner promptly stopped the discussion, and referred the case to the board.

Patrolman Austin Kinney, of the Eighth Precinct, was called up on complaint of Joseph O'Donnell, who alleged that Kinney clubbed him without cause. The complainant did not appear, and Capt. Williams said he had been served with a subpœna, but said that he would not appear.

Patrolman Kinney—This is the third time that I have been here on this case. The complainant never showed up.

Commissioner Disbecker—The charge is that you assaulted and beat this man with your club without cause. Did you strike him with your club?

Officer—I struck him on the back.

Commissioner—What for?

Officer—Disorderly conduct. A crowd was standing in front of No. 39 Sullivan street. They insult everybody. It's hard to keep them away unless you give them the stick.

Commissioner—What! you give them the stick?

Officer—Yes.

Commissioner—You mean by that you club them?

Officer—Yes.

Commissioner—Where did you hit him?

Officer—On the back. There was a crowd on the sidewalk, and I said, "Get away from here," and struck him.

Commissioner—You are a fine officer to use a club. You have convicted yourself by your own statement.

Capt. Williams here interposed, and interrupted the Commissioner. "The officer has got to use the stick, as they say, on those people."

Commissioner Disbecker—I will not have the club used at all, except in self-defence, and I don't want any such orders given to the men. The club is used by officers too indiscriminately. The Police force must be given to understand that they are to use the club only in defending themselves when attacked or in dispersing mobs. If a person commits a breach of the peace, he must be arrested, but the officers must not use their clubs indiscriminately. They must exercise discretion. If they are placed in bodily danger, they must use their clubs, and that promptly, but not otherwise. I do not want any orders issued to the men to use their clubs except in such cases.

Capt. Williams—He had my orders to keep the sidewalks clear. The parties were occupying the sidewalk to the exclusion of passers-by. An officer cannot enforce his orders if he don't use the stick. This man O'Donnell has no character, at least, no good character. He hangs round Sullivan street. I ordered the officer to drive them away. It's no use to arrest them; a small fine is only imposed, and they are there again the next night.

Commissioner Disbecker—Officers have no right to take the law in their own hands. If you cannot keep the streets clear, take out a whole platoon, or the whole force of your precinct, and, if necessary, telegraph to the Superintendent for aid, but I will not allow officers to club people indiscriminately and without cause. The case is referred to the board.

Patrolman Michael Walker, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on the 3d inst., entered the apartments of Mr. C. Ecklin, at No. 7 Minetta street, and shot a black and tan dog belonging to Mr. Ecklin. It appears that the dog was said to have bitten a child of Officer Walker, and the latter went to the Jefferson Market Police Court and obtained an order from Justice Murray directing Mr. Ecklin to kill the dog. Armed with this order Walker, pistol in hand, forced his way into Mr. Ecklin's house while Mrs. Ecklin was alone in the rooms and fired at the dog. The dog jumped on the sofa, and the officer fired two more shots at the poor animal. The dog then crawled under the lounge, when Walker fired two more shots at the animal, and finally killed him. He then deliberately wiped his hands, which were covered with blood, on a clean dress belonging to Mrs. Ecklin. Commissioner Disbecker reprimanded the officer severely, and imposed a fine of ten days' pay.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Dullness and weakness characterized the stock market yesterday, and the efforts made by the "bulls" to force up prices resulted, for the most part, in failure. The proposed lease of the Panama Railroad by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company was the subject of considerable comment. Under the terms of the contemplated arrangement the Pacific Mail will operate the leased line, pay the interest on the bonded debt, provide for the sinking fund, relay the road with steel rails, and give the Panama Company half the remaining net earnings. The holders of Pacific Mail do not seem to regard the proposed arrangement with any great degree of favor, and the stock yesterday was weak and "off." At the opening of the market Erie was very strong, and it was generally anticipated that the stock would advance several points. The general anticipation, however, proved to be erroneous, as the prices of the morning were not maintained during the day, and, on the contrary, there was a complete falling off. The cause of the decline was the receipt of intelligence that the executors of the estate of the late John Arnott, of Elmira, had obtained a judgment in one of the State courts against the road for $97,000 on the guaranteed bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Company. This decision sustains the legality of guarantee made by Erie of the $5,000,000 Boston, Hartford and Erie bonds, on which there is accrued interest to the extent of $1,800,000, nothing having been paid since 1868. During the closing hours of the day business was so extremely dull that the brokers, ever anxious for excitement, commenced betting on the great boat-race at Saratoga, adjourning to the Long Room for the purpose of selling and buying pools. The following were among the pools sold:

Yale	$50	$65
Harvard	50	75
Wesleyan	40	75
Columbian	30	32
Field	25	45
Total	$195	$292

The interest taken by the financial fraternity in the race was something extraordinary, and wherever one went yesterday on Broad or Wall streets, he was sure to be treated to a dissertation on the merits of the rival crews and speculations as to the probable victor in the race.

The following telegram was received yesterday by Brown Brothers from the National Bank of Scotland:

"Forged circular notes, purporting to be issued from this office, are afloat. Caution in cashing, and identification necessary."

In the afternoon there was considerable gossip afloat in regard to subscriptions for the next five per cent. Government loan, it being rumored that a combination of German bankers would bid for $25,000,000, with a proviso that the Secretary would either give them a call on the balance of the $179,000,000, or agree not to sell any more for three months. The firm of Von Hoffman & Co. were prominently mentioned in connection with the negotiation.

WATER SUPPLY FOR THE ANNEXED TERRITORY.

In pursuance of a law passed by the Legislature of 1874, requiring the Department of Public Works to furnish a supply of Croton water to the annexed territory, it has been decided to lay a ten-inch wrought-iron main, inclosed in an oaken casing, from the terminus of Second avenue across the river to Lincoln avenue. This will be connected with a twelve-inch main to be laid on the line of the Third avenue with branches at the cross streets. This main will supply 200,000 gallons per day. The work will soon be begun.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Dr. W. H. Atkinson will lecture before the Liberal Club, at Plimpton Hall, this evening, on "The Human Tooth."

The steam-ship Silicia, which sailed for Europe, yesterday, from this port, took 23,900 letters and 48 bags of papers.

Tickets for the children's free excursion, to be held on Saturday, will be distributed at the Mulberry Street Police Station at 3 o'clock to-day.

James Rielly, aged twenty-six, of No. 112 Delancey street, was overcome by the heat in Pitt street, near Rivington, yesterday, and taken home.

The peaches received from South Carolina this season have not been as good as usual. Delaware peaches will begin to come in within the next two weeks.

The remains of an unknown man were found yesterday floating in the water at the foot of Fourteenth street, North River, and were removed to the Morgue.

Mayor Havemeyer yesterday signed the amended dog ordinance providing for the payment of the official dog-catchers out of the appropriation for city contingencies.

Christopher Schaffer, a farm hand in the employ of Matthew Hines, at Waverley, was drowned while bathing, yesterday, in Bound Creek. His body was recovered.

Chas. Dunn, aged forty, of No. 18 Hamilton street, while asleep on Pier No. 43 East River, fell overboard yesterday morning, and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

Commissioner Laimbeer said yesterday that the Board of Charities and Correction had not yet taken final action respecting the revision of the estimates of the department.

Leopold Guseman, of No. 125 Columbia street, charged John Muller, of Hoboken, with stealing his watch, worth $120. Justice Bixby, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, held Muller in $1,000 bail.

John Leahy, a carriage trimmer, who gave his residence as French's Hotel, was committed in $2,000 bail yesterday, at the Tombs, by Justice Wandell, on a charge of attempted burglary at No. 1 Cortlandt street.

An insane man, named Thomas Woodward, about fifty years of age, was found dead yesterday afternoon on the Van Cortland farm, at King's Bridge. Death is supposed to have resulted from neglect and exposure.

In the Marine Court, yesterday, judgment was obtained in the matter of Arabella R. Makin against the Freedman's Savings Bank, for $591 75, and judgment will at once issue against whatever property the bank may have.

Martha Kennock, aged sixty-two, of No. 333 East Twenty-fifth street, was run over by Car No. 70 of the Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad, at Twenty-sixth street and First avenue, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

William Dunner, aged fourteen, of No. 542 West Fifty-fourth street, while attempting to get on an incoming train, at Fifty-fourth street and Eleventh avenue, fell and had his right leg crushed. He was cared for at the Reception Hospital.

Andrew Mahoney, aged twenty-eight, of Boston, Mass., while jumping for the ferry-boat, at foot of Cortlandt street yesterday, fell into the water, and was rescued from drowning by Patrolman Brosnan of the Twenty-seventh Precinct.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. W. B. Terwilliger was overcome by the heat while passing in front of the Park Hotel. He was carried into the hotel and attended by Dr. Farrington, of the Astor House. In the evening he was taken home by his friends.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Owen McGinty was charged with stealing a horse, gig, and harness, valued at $1,015, the property of William C. Bretherton, of No. 231 Elizabeth street. He was committed in default of $2,000 bail by Justice Wandell.

The Australian mail, numbering 183 bags, which arrived, per steam-ship Tartar, at San Francisco on the 9th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. The mail for Continental Europe was dispatched by the steam-ship Silesia, which sailed at 2 P. M. yesterday.

The newly-formed German society in aid of emigrants held a meeting at the New-York Assembly Rooms, in Second avenue, last night, to complete its organization. The principal object of the association is to aid young men who are strangers in this City, by procuring employment for them.

The following steamers arrived at Castle Garden yesterday: Franklin, from Antwerp, with 10 cabin and 148 steerage; Cuba, from Liverpool, with 85 cabin and 233 steerage, and Utopia, from Glasgow, with 7 cabin and 107 steerage passengers. The Greece, from Liverpool was also among the arrivals.

Martin Donnelly and Patrick Merrigan became engaged in a quarrel on Wednesday night at No. 57 Mott street, during which Merrigan fired a revolver at Donnelly, the ball inflicting a slight wound in the neck. Merrigan was held in $5,000 bail by Justice Murray at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

George Dunnigan, aged seventeen, of No. 119 Baxter street, was assaulted, yesterday afternoon, by Louis Brunder, of No. 183 Hester street, while at the corner of Mott and Hester streets. Brunder threw a quantity of sulphuric acid in Dunnigan's face, injuring his right eye severely. Brunder was arrested.

The annual "pilgrimage" of Palestine Commandery No. 18, Knights Templar, to Long Branch, will take place on Thursday, the 23d inst. The members of the Commandery will meet at the Masonic Temple, Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, at 5:30 A. M., and will return to New-York at 6:40 P. M.

Judge Flanagan, of the Tenth District Court, (the annexed territory,) commenced a suit some time ago to compel the Controller to pay his salary, which was withheld on technical grounds. The case was tried before Judge Van Brunt, of the Supreme Court, and has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

Daniel Fitzgerald, aged twenty-four, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday, by Justice Wandell, on a charge of forging the name of John Wilson, acting City editor of the *Herald*, to four bills, by which he obtained $62 from the cashier of the *Herald* office. Fitzgerald admitted the charge, and said that necessity compelled him to commit the offense.

Chas. A. Pack was held in $2,000 bail by Justice Murray at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of embezzling $30 from James M. Whitfield, of No. 262 Water street. It is understood that there are several other charges against Pack, which are now being worked up by the detectives. Pack has admitted the embezzlement.

Up to yesterday afternoon Col. Stebbins, of the Department of Parks, had not received an opinion from Assistant Corporation Counsel Andrews respecting the legality of the amendment made by the Board of Apportionment to the budget submitted by the department; neither has he received any communication from Mr. Vance on the subject.

Coroner Woltman was requested yesterday morning to hold an inquest in the case of John Burns, aged thirty-six years, of No. 58 East One Hundred and Thirtieth street. The deceased was sun-struck on Wednesday afternoon while at work on the Fourth avenue improvements at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, and was conveyed to his home by friends.

Passage has been engaged for Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey on the steam-ship Ville Du Paris, which leaves this port on the 25th inst. for Brest and Havre. It is understood that he will pay a lengthened visit to the Pope at Rome. Bishop Bacon, of Portland, Me.; the Marquis of Chambrun, and Rev. W. E. Youngman proceed to Europe by the same vessel.

It is understood that a combination of leading capitalists have made a proposition to the Union and Central Pacific Railroads to put on a line of steamers to run between San Francisco and China. The proposition is for a semi-monthly line, and requires the Central and Union Pacific Railroads to each take $500,000 of the stock, and give the new company a contract for business.

Yesterday Mr. Ignatz Nissen, of Nos. 130 and 132 Maiden lane, was held to bail before United States Commissioner Shields, to answer charges of having failed to pay the United States special tax, and to keep the book of purchases and sales required by the Internal Revenue laws of wholesale tobacco dealers. He claimed that he was not a dealer, but a broker, and as such did not come under the law. He gave bail in the sum of $2,000 to appear for examination.

The New-York Branch of the Newfoundland Excursion Club started yesterday for Portland, Me., where they will be met by the Boston Branch, and the united sections will proceed to Halifax and thence to St. John's. The tourists intend visiting all the neighboring settlements. They will be gone about five weeks. Alderman Dwyer, of the Second Ward of Brooklyn, a native of Newfoundland, is President of the New-York Branch of the Club.

Drs. James L. Adams, William O'Donnell, J. C. Conover, and James Kennedy, District Physicians, who were relieved by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction for the want of funds to pay them, have tendered their services free in the same capacity. Dr. Adams attends the poor of the Twenty-second Ward, Dr. O'Donnell the Twelfth, Dr. Conover the Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth, and Dr. Kennedy the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Wards.

The following gentlemen were yesterday appointed as the Special Committee of buyers and exporters of the Produce Exchange, to confer with the regular committee of the grain trade upon the advisability of adopting rules 20 and 21 of the new code of laws, the balance having been adopted on Wednesday: Archibald Baxter, Chairman; David Bingham, B. R. Livermore, Herman Shutzer, Joseph D. Winefoot, and W. S. Wallace. Their report is to be submitted within ten days.

Controller Green reports the following receipts of the Treasury yesterday: From arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $6,440; collection of assessments and interest, $1,236 95; market rents and fees, $1,123 70; water rents, $14,687 35; licenses, Mayor's office, $143; total, $23,651.

BROOKLYN.

Some of the Aldermen are in favor of reducing the salaries of the clerks employed by the Police Department whose stipends are not fixed by law.

A colored man named Daniel Mead was found dead in a vacant lot on Witherspoon street yesterday morning. Mead was subject to epilepsy, and it is supposed he died in a fit.

The Supply Committee of the Board of Supervisors met yesterday and examined the schedules of supplies for the county buildings furnished by the Charity Commissioners. Only a few alterations were made in the schedules.

Mayor Hunter was yesterday asked to sign a warrant, amounting to $21,500, for park maintenance. The Mayor will lay the warrant over for a few days, until he ascertains what has become of the $125,000 appropriated for park maintenance.

The funeral of Dr. Henry J. Cullen took place from his late residence, corner of Clinton and Montague streets, yesterday. The funeral services were performed by Bishop Littlejohn, assisted by Rev. George Stanbury, and the remains were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

Judge Benedict yesterday adjudged a lawyer named Edward S. Clinch guilty of contempt of court for disregarding a preliminary injunction issued in connection with the South-side Railroad litigation. A referee will decide the loss and expenses occasioned by the contempt. Clinch, by the decision, is required to make good the loss.

Sheriff Williams has received the commitments consigning Lizzie Lloyd King alias Kate Stoddard, the alleged murderess of Charles Goodrich, and Mrs. Margaret Dwyer, who murdered her three children, to the State Lunatic Asylum during their natural lives. The Sheriff will take his prisoners from Raymond Street Jail early next week.

A delegation from the Union Temperance League called on District Attorney Winslow yesterday and asked him to secure the indictment of the Excise Commissioners for failure to enforce the liquor law. Mr. Winslow advised his visitors to compel the Commissioners by mandamus to revoke the licenses of liquor dealers who violated the Excise law.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Burglars entered the dwelling of Mr. Charles Olmstead, near Tarrytown, a few nights ago, and carried off articles valued at about $500.

The boot and shoe store of Mr. Thomas Mann, at Irvington, was entered by burglars on Tuesday night, and robbed of property valued at $100.

A German servant girl named Mary Ann Lander, was sent to the County Jail on a charge of grand larceny, on Tuesday, having stolen a gold watch and chain belonging to Mrs. Stephen Leggett, residing in the town of Mount Pleasant, by whom she was employed.

The will of the late George Merritt, of the town of Greenburg, who left property variously estimated to be worth from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, was drawn in such an ambiguous manner that it had to be submitted to the Supreme Court by Messrs. Mason & Knox, the executors, proctors, and attorneys, to be properly construed, which has been done, and in accordance with the rendition of the Supreme Court in the case, the proctors and attorneys named have been allowed $10,000 for their professional services. It is believed to be the largest sum ever allowed in the county for legal services.

NEW-JERSEY.

The woolen factory on the Cavan Point road, in Claremont, was entered by burglars Wednesday night, and robbed of $300 worth of wool.

Louis Miller, a tramp, was struck by a locomotive on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Westfield, yesterday morning, and seriously injured.

Patrick Mining, the boy who was injured on the Central Railroad turn-table, at Elizabeth, last Sunday, died at a late hour Wednesday night.

Mrs. Sarah Hamilton, relict of the late Gen. Benjamin Hamilton and mother of Congressman Hamilton, died on Sunday, at the advanced age of ninety-four years.

Justice Shackleton, who presides in the Second District Court of Jersey City, yesterday committed a man named Michael Campbell to the County Jail for ten days, for insanity.

Shaw Post No. 27, Grand Army of the Republic, of Newark, which is composed of colored men, has decided not to participate in the reunion at Paterson, because the required outfit is too expensive.

While James Sullivan was assisting in unloading brick from a schooner lying at the dock in Bayonne a bucket of brick fell on him, and broke his collar-bone, besides inflicting other injuries. He was taken to the hospital in Jersey City.

One of the workmen employed in the construction of the new Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tunnel through Bergen Hill, had his hand blown off yesterday by the premature explosion of a blast, and he also sustained other injuries of a serious nature. He was taken to the City Hospital.

The commencement exercises of St. Mary's Hall, at Burlington, N. J., occurred yesterday, and were attended by a large audience. Twenty-two young ladies were graduated, and received their degrees from Rev. Bishop Oldenheimer. The Governor of New-Jersey, as *ex-officio* President of the Board of Trustees, was present, together with many other distinguished persons.

John Feeley was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, for committing an atrocious assault and battery upon Thomas Howe. He struck Howe with a branding iron, inflicting a deep gash in his head and knocking out several of his teeth. Howe is confined to his bed in consequence of his injuries, and should inflammation set in his recovery is considered doubtful. Justice Davis committed the prisoner to the County Jail.

On Wednesday afternoon, when the Morris and Essex train, which left Milburn for New York at 4 o'clock, was approaching the East Orange station, the engineer discovered an obstruction on the track. He whistled "down brakes," and the train was stopped. On making an examination, a large rail was found laid across the track, and fastened to it with a heavy chain. But for the vigilance of the engineer, a serious loss of life would have occurred, as just beyond the point where the obstruction was placed there was an embankment twenty feet deep.

One of the two thirty-six-inch conduits which convey water from the Belleville works and the reservoir to Jersey City burst Wednesday morning about 9 o'clock, and an immense volume of water was thrown into the air to the height of about sixty feet. The break occurred at a branch of the conduit which rests on the bed of the Hackensack River. Chief Engineer Culver was at once notified and gave orders to have the water shut off about a mile from the break, but before that could be accomplished about 9,000,000 gallons had escaped. A gang of men was promptly set to work to repair the damage, which will be done in the course of a week.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Greece, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Turner, 2 children, and nurse, A. B. Nichols, E. F. Dunne, W. Hazard, J. Brush, G. V. Pordessus, Dr. E. C. Winer, Mrs. Carpenter and 2 children, Capt. E. A. Dunkerton, G. W. James, Frazer Brown, C. Fitzgerald, J. Kearns, Mrs. R. C. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. Terry, Miss C. Levis, M. Gulman, Mrs. Keller, G. Baldwin, J. F. Rasch, A. Jones, G. Stokes, Dr. Snowdon, Miss M. Robinson, O. T. Mann, W. Entwistle, Miss S. Hillyard, Miss M. Hillyard, Rev. J. J. A. Lorer, R. M. Parkin, W. Warwick, E. J. Watford, Mr. and Mrs. J. Peck and 2 daughters, Mrs. H. D. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. Vielle, T. D. Millar, R. Millar, D. Battersby, G. Bird, W. M. Smith, F. Spiers, Miss Cramer, Mrs. Miller and 3 children, T. J. Manley, E. G. Clarke.

In steam-ship City of Merida, from Havana.—Capt. C. Casariego, C. Martinez, A. L. Cuesta, P. Rivas, H. Fredericks, Wm. Hachfield, A. R. Fernandez, J. M. Rodriguez, J. F. Plasencia, family, and servant, J. G. Hernandez, E. Ross, F. Sala, A. Sala, M. Baylin, T. Rousseau, E. J. Crespo, F. Marill and family, R. Laca, A. Marsano, F. Mazarredo and family, Miss Rosa Marte, Miss M. Cornell, Capt. R. Horner, Fred. Stallbaum, Geo. Hunninghaus.

In Steamship State of Georgia, from Glasgow.—John E. Earle, E. H. Toosey, Rev. R. Thackwell, Rev. W. J. Wood, Lieut. W. H. Kinsey, Capt. J. B. Ralston, J. B. McCorey, Robt. Strathearn, Miss Strathearn, Miss Lamb, Geo. A. Paterson, Rev. Robt. Kerr, wife and family, David Bly, John Ferguson, Gustav Brevis, Mrs. Scrogie and family, Mrs. Fykoczany and daughter.

In steam-ship Utopia, from Glasgow.—Miss E. G. Gillfellan, Miss Harriet Mark, Alex. Wallace, Wm. Mack, G. W. Atzelius, O. H. Masse, Thos. Galvin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:43 | Sun sets.....7:28 | Moon sets..10:08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:29 | Gov. Island.11:18 | Hell Gate.12:40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, July 16.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Silesia, (Ger.,) Hebich, Hamburg, Hunhardt & Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; City of New-York, Deaken, Havana, F. Alexander & Son; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steamship Co.; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Edith, (Br.,) Rogers, Bremen, Snow & Burgess; Nile, (Br.,) Newcomb, Antwerp, Snow & Burgess; Bremerhaven, (Ger.,) Haljes, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.

Barks President Daae, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cork or Falmouth, Tobias & Co.; G. F. Focking, (Ger.,) Lewein, Elsinore, Funch, Edye & Co.; Montezuma, Gammon, Bridgetown, Barbados, Dwight & Platt; Swallow, (Br.,) Wilson, Cork or Falmouth for orders; McMurray & Dammarell; Ansio, (Russ.,) Schroeder, Rotterdam, J. Henry; Montreal, (Br.,) Davison, Antwerp, Snow & Burgess; Brazileira, (Norw.,) Larsen, Plymouth, Tetens & Bockmann; Clara, (Ger.,) Kruse, Bremen, J. C. Seager; Masonic, Rice, Amsterdam, J. E. Ward & Co.; Harry Buschman, (Br.,) Congdon, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Pauline, (Ger.,) Hulfer, Bremen, Theo. Ruger; Caroline, (Ger.,) Stricker, Bremen, J. A. Pauli.

Brigs Emma L. Hall, Rice, Naples, Carver & Barnes; L. & W. Armstrong, Merrow, Mayaguez, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Morning Light, Dill, Demerara, L. W. & P. Armstrong; Victoria, Hotchkiss, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Industry, (Br.,) Clark, London, G. F. Bulley; Azalea, (Br.,) Piro, St. Johns, N. F., R. B. Borland; Proteus, White, South Amboy, N. J., J. E. Ward & Co.; Ella Thoresen, (Ger.,) Bull, Garruchi and Alicante, Tetens & Bockmann; Goodwin, Craig, Barcelona, J. Henry.

Schrs. Jesse B. Smith, Hyler, Charleston, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Hound, (Br.,) Williams, St. George, Bermuda, Dunscomb & Frith; L. F. Warren, Johnson, Demerara, Leaycraft & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Greece, (Br.,) Liverpool July 1 and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 60 cabin and 700 steerage passengers to F. W. Hurst. July 3, lat. 51 25, lon. 10 59, passed a Guion and a Dominion steamer bound E.; 5th, lat. 50 24, lon. 19 42, passed an Anchor steamer bound E.; 6th, lat. 49 35, lon. 25 49, passed steam-ship Italy, hence for Liverpool; 7th, lat. 48 46, lon. 30 48, passed steam-ship Great Western, from Bristol for New-York.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Timmerman, Havana July 11, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Crosby, (Br.,) Hayes, London June 24 and the Downs 26th, in ballast to Chas. L. Wright & Co. No date, lat. 47 55, lon. 30 54, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.

Steam-ship State of Georgia, (Br.,) Cooper, Glasgow July 4, and Larne 5th, with mdse. and 163 passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Has had strong westerly winds to the Banks, and from thence dense fog; July 6, no lat., passed a Dominion steamer bound E., and bark Apollo steering W.; 8th, lat. 54 54, lon. 21 38, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound W.; 16th, no lat., &c., passed a Guion steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Hammonia, (Ger.,) Voss, Hamburg July 1, and Havre 4th, with mdse. and 76 cabin and 749 steerage passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had light Westerly winds the entire passage; in lat. 42 50, lon. 47 56, passed several small icebergs.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Mary E. Packer, (of Mystic,) Halloway, Philadelphia July 14, in ballast to Fabbri & Chauncey. Will load for Callao.

Bark Amalia and Hedwig, (Ger.,) Gehm, Hamburg 58 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. June 25, lat 44 40, lon. 45 50, spoke bark Leopold, (Ger.,) Charente, for Quebec; July 5, lat. 40 26, lon. 64 22, passed a Norwegian bark, from Baltimore, for Cork, showing signal letters S J R K Q.

Brig Lizzie Wyman, (of Newcastle, Me.,) Hopkins, Tuspan 25 ds., with cedar and fustic to order—vessel to S. T. Metcalf & Co.

Brig La Cayenne, (of Halifax,) Barker, Pernambuco 26 ds., with sugar to Chas. Luling & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig John Shay, Nickerson, St. Jago, Cuba, 13 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot.

Schr. Sarah Quinn, Lee, Virginia.
Schr. Oliver Schofield, Disosway, Baltimore, for New-Haven.
Schr. M. M. Merriam, Crane, Georgetown, D. C., for Portsmouth, N. H.
Schr. Rosa Eppinger, Bayles, Jacksonville 5 ds., with lumber and naval stores to Eppinger, Russell & Co.
Schr. Lizzie, Scull, Virginia.
Schr. F. French, Throckmorton, Virginia.
Schr. M. E. Bayard, Camp, Richmond, Va.
Schr. A. H. Hurlbut, Griffing, Baltimore, for New-Haven.
Schr. J. H. Hoyt, Deaken, Virginia.
Schr. Daniel Russell, Carroll, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Robert Smith, Nickerson, Portland, Conn.
Schr. William E. Barnes, Van Cott, New-Haven.
Schr. Amoy, Wilcox, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.
Schr. Horizon, Leet, Pawtucket, for Rondout.
Schr. Fannie Fern, Eaton, Pawtucket, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Imogene Diverty, Hand, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. P. Abell, Carr, Pawtucket.
Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Pawtucket.
Schr. Charm. Allen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Champion, Morrison, Norwich.
Schr. L. O. Wells, Wells, East Greenwich.
Schr. R. S. Dean, Macomber, Warren, R. I.
Schr. Justice, Briggs, Narragansett.
Schr. Jennie Russ, Norton, Providence.
Schr. Richard Hill, Smith, Providence.
Schr. E. E. Potter, Ellsworth, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. John Stockham, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Jas. M. Bayles, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Geo. W. Raymond, Havens, Newport.
Schr. Niantic, Green, Pawtucket.
Schr. Elias Runyan, Campbell, Fall River.
Schr. Wm. Whitehead, Whitney, Bridgeport.
Schr. Chas. P. Sinnickson, Hall, New-London.
Schr. Joseph, Wheeler, New-London.
Schr. Margaret Kennedy, Ford, Bridgeport.
Schr. Lamartine, Gurney, Wareham.
Schr. Expedite, Rackett, Greenport.
Schr. Wm. F. Burden, Adams, Providence.

BELOW—Brig Nicolaus, (Ger.,) Berg, Marseilles April 17, with mdse. to order.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Silesia, for Hamburg; City of New-York, for Havana; ships Nile, for Antwerp; St. John Smith, for San Francisco; barks Masonic, for Rotterdam; American Lloyds, for Stettin; Brothers, for Cadiz, Droning Louise, for Rotterdam; Village Queen, for Stockholm; Prvi Dubrovacki, for Dunkirk; John Griffin, for Havana; brigs Emma L. Hall, for Naples; Essex, for Wilmington, N. C.; Atalaya, for Elizabethport; schrs. Maggie, for St. John's, N. F.; Traveller, for Charleston; J. J. Pharo, for Richmond.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, July 16.—Arr. schooners Ida Lewis, Henstis, from Pascagoula; Elizabeth De Hart, Lane, from Alexandria; James H. Gordan, Ireland, from Philadelphia; Eva Bell, Somers, from Philadelphia; Joshua S. Bragdon, Higgins, from Philadelphia; West Dennis, Crowell, from Philadelphia; J. G. Collyer, Handy, Weehawken; G. M. Patridge, Mills, from Rondout; Adeline Hamlin, Lewis, from Elizabethport.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 16.—Arr. brig Alice, from Matanzas.

Sld. schrs. Gartside, for Wilmington, Del.; James W. Wilson, for do.; H. M. Buell, for Bucksville, S. C.

LEWES, July 16.—The bark Mary Packer went to sea last evening.

Passed up, bark Vindex.

The schrs. J. S. Clark, Helen Babcook, and J. C. Naughton sld. this morning.

The schr. Fannie arr. from New-York.

Steamer Ohio went to sea at 8 P. M.

NEWCASTLE, Del., July 16.—Passed up, schrs. Virginia, from Boston; Ethan Allen, from Portland.

Passed down, the new Reading Railroad steamer Lancaster, for Boston; steamers Florida, for Providence; Yazoo, for New-Orleans; bark Corea, for Aspinwall; brig Geo. E. Dale, for Bangor; schrs. Sallie E. Ludlam, for Braintree; Jennie N. Huddell, Mair and Craumer, and Fannie W. Johnson, for Boston; D. Brittain, for Salem.

Bark T. A. Cochran, for Tuspan, Mexico, is anchored off here.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 16.—Cld. bark Staubo, for Rostock; schr. J. K. Howard, for St. John, N. B.

Arr. bark Vindex, from Belfast, Ireland; schrs. Ethan Allen, from Portland; Mary Monroe, from Rockport; Flora M. Crowley, from Bath; Samuel L. Russell, from Jacksonville; Ann Hamilton, from Cone River, Md.; Osborn Curtis, from Choptank River.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 16.—Cld. bark Glacier, for Boston.

Sld. steam-ship America, for Baltimore.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., July 15.—Arr. schrs. Elizabeth Dehart, Alexandria, for Boston; Ann T. Brown, and Helen Mar, New-York, for do.; P. L. Smith, do., for Portland; Mary E. Gage and Mary Farrow, Hoboken, for do.; Avon, do., for Salem; Anaconda, Elizabethport, for do.; Stephen Woodbury, Buckville 6 ds., for Searsport; Northern Light, Starlight, Owen P. Hinds, Terrapin, John Boynton, Royal Oak, and Addie Murchie, Calais, for New-York; Laconia, Corso, Ruth S. Hodgdon, Florence V. Turner and Francis Hatch, Rockland, for do.; Allston, Boston, for do.; Jane, Elizabeth, and Alaska, Portland, for do.; Southern Cross, (Br.,) Shuleens, for do.; Thomas, Mount Desert, for do.; Carrie E. Woodbury and Nellie Carr, Bangor, for do.; Victory, Ellsworth, for do.; Katie Mitchell Gardiner, for do.; C. W. Dexter, Newport, Flight, and J. Tinker, Calais, for Pawtucket; F. A. Pike, and Lady of the Ocean, do., for New-Haven; Maggie Todd, do., for Fall River; S. Rockhill, Bangor, for South Norwalk; James A. Croaker, do., for Stonington; William Conner, do., for New-Bedford; Napoleon, do., for New-Haven; Maud Barbour, do., for Newark; Starlight, do., for Philadelphia; George H. Brent, Salem, for do.; Aldine, St. John, N. B., for do.; Gussie Wilson, Boston, for do.; J. W. Woodruff and Wellington, Bangor, for do.; N. Berry, do., for Fall River; C. R. Gerrish, Windsor, N. S., for Baltimore; George and Albert, Bangor, for Jersey City; Helen M. Waite, Calais, for Stamford, Conn.; Canova, do., for Providence; Speculator, Fredericton, N. B., for ——; Abby Wasson, Kennebec River, for Washington, D. C.; Juliet, Bangor, for Newport for orders; Walter Scott, St. John, N. B., for orders; Mary Eliza, Calais, for Stonington; Robert Center, Boston, for Brookhaven; Henry Croskey, Rondout, for Boston; Enos B. Phillips, Boston, for Baltimore; D. Currie, Augusta, for do.; Oliver Dyer, Saco, for Philadelphia; Charles E. Paige, Boston, for do.; Florence Mayo, Rockland, for Richmond; L. M. Strout, Newburyport, for Wareham; H. W. Benedict, Kennebec River, for Albany; William H. Mauler, St. John, N. B., for New-York; James H. Deputy, Bath, for do.; Amirald, Calais, for Fall River; fishing schrs. Golden Horn, of Cohasset, with 120 bbls. mackerel; Alice, of and for Boston.

Sld. schrs. Henry Norwell, Charles A. James, Mary Fletcher, Casco Lodge, Susan, Isabel, Alberto, Abbie, William Flint, Tantamount, Kate Foster, Emma L. Porter, James Alderdice, L. A. Rose, A. Hammond, Fannie Elder, Mocking Bird, (Br.,) Avon, Mary E. Gage, Helen Mar, Ann S. Brown, Anaconda, Zaila, Elizabeth Dehart, Mary Farrow, William Connors, Walter Scott, (Br.,) and Dr. Rogers.

The schr. John Cadwalader, before reported ashore on Pasque Island, came off to-day. Capt. J. R. De Lamar, of Vineyard Haven, was engaged to make an attempt to get her off, and after lightering about 100 tons of her cargo of coal and partially stopping the holes in her bottom by diving, a steam pump was put on board and the vessel was hauled off and towed to this port.

Wind—S. W., fresh; cloudy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 16.—A cable dispatch announces the safe arrival at Cork of the schr. C. B. Benson, which sailed from this port in May, and from Montreal June 4, with a cargo of 24,000 bushels Corn. This vessel, together with the Pamlico, of Chicago, was recently reported lost off the coast of Newfoundland.

The schr. Hattie A. Butler, (of Portland, Conn.,) with a cargo of 246 tons coal, which was sunk on the 17th ult. off Stony Point, Hudson River, in 102 feet of water, has been raised by the Baxter Wrecking Co.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 16.—Sld. for the United States, Pleiades, Saga, Harvester, Najaden, Famiglia, Alice Cooper, Nellie T. Guest, Salo, Uriel, Chasseur, Rafaele, Ligure, Favorita, and Sasselo.

Arr. out from the United States on the 14th, Louis, Diamant, Algoma, Hattie M., Minerva, John Parker, Ilex, Eduard, Antoinette, Johanne Marie, Aureola, Johanne, James M. Riley, Hazard, Neversink, and Hohenzollern.

15th—Emilia Figlia, Speed, Nordlyset, Felix Estivant, Wieland, and Aronco.

Also arr. out from the United States, Eva H. Fisk.

The National Line steam-ship Denmark, from New-York July 3, for London, passed the Lizard at 3 P. M. to-day.

GLASGOW, July 16.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Sidonia, Capt. Edwards, from New-York July 3, reached here to-day.

BRISTOL, July 16.—The steam-ship Arragon, Capt. Symons, from New-York July 1, arr. here to-day.

ANTWERP, July 16.—Arr. steam-ship Aug. Andre, Greve, New-York.

THE SIMONDS MANUNACTURING CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CULVER & SIMONDS' IMPROVED HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES, ELEVATED AND LOW OVEN RANGES, REGISTERS, VENTILATORS, &C.
NO. 50 CLIFF ST., NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.